PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,602—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
28th Sept.	MALTA	6094	.....	.....
7th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6586
14th „	ARABIA	7093	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10004	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7093	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,653	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
KARRA	4,255	Seltier	14th Oct. 1905,
SERA	3,276	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 485, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KOLA	2170	Tues.	3 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	5 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	29 Sep.	on arrival	E. mail (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 2nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

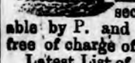
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
27th September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	6,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,900	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,085	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Class, Rs. 300.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

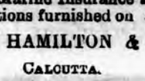
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Success House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 450
Bombay to Marseilles..... „ 350

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 707; Boston, Rs. 730; Port Said, Rs. 200.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 450

Return Ticket to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 600.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway Engineers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc. The Steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced nurse, and it is found one with every steamer.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of mail, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been announced:—

Steamer.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Hood		7th	Oct.
PERSIA	A. Mirel		14th	Oct.
COLOMBIA			4th	Nov.
CANADA			11th	Nov.
MANTUA			18th	Nov.
ARABIA			25th	Nov.
HINDOSTAN	G. E. Garlick		2nd	Dec.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig		9th	Dec.

Cheap Return Tickets to Europe, available for 6 months, are issued by the P. & O. Co., the Messageries Maritimes and the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

W. & A. GILBEY & Co.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	.. „ 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... „ 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... „ 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc.	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.
FORT.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs. As.
WATER PROOFS..... Ready made or to Measure	22 8 to 35 0
Silk Umbrellas .....Rs. 8-8	10 8

LOUNGE SUITS.

Flannel—Well Shrunk	30 0
Angola	35 0
Best Cashmere..... Tropical	45 0

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Wallers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 20) Double Harness (Rs. 25) Troublesome Horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale on for treatment, Rs. 30 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Quarantine on Horses brought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE BONE for the manger, Rs. 2 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Spavin Liniment, Brass Green, Bright Navy Enamel Paint, Australian Black, Prussic Blue, &c., supplied at factory rates; current rates on quantities.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built on the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

All Arms safely conveyed with Commanding and General Staffs, Regiments, Batteries, Companies and Corps, Contracts by Railway, Steamer or Road undertaken.

To Residents and Visitors to Bombay.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 8
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are an accident that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 6	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 13	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 13	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 13	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death or a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life; Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as usual Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 22-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Bonus mode 'Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable [illegible] he has to pay for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1905, the DOWN RACE EXPRESS Train conveying First Class passengers will leave Victoria Terminus 15 minutes in advance of the usual time, viz. at 11-45 (Standard Time) and reach Poona at 14-45 instead of at 15-0.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1905.

CAUTION.

OUR client Capt. G. COX, of Ichapur, in Bengal, having provided for payment of ample separate maintenance to his wife, Mrs. M. COX (now of Poona), hereby gives NOTICE that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS, she may hereafter contract without his written authority.

REMFRY & SONS,
Attorneys for Capt. G. COX.

8 Hasting Street,
Calcutta, 22nd September, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SYED KASUM BIN SYED ABDUL KADAR and SYED GIASUDIN BIN SYED ABDUL KADAR, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client, ESOOFALLY KARIMJI, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan inhabitant.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of China Butcher Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (66 6-9) square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1562-63 and New No. 8709, Old Survey Nos. 1078 and 1079, and New Survey No. 4176, and Assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 7227 and Street Nos. 188-190, and bounded on the East by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on the North formerly by the property of Syed Amir Bhatiari, and now by the property of Bora Mahomedbhai Essabhai, and on the South by the property of Hassan Kasai.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, 9th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals including Plague from 1st November, 1905, to the 31st October, 1905.

2. Form of contract specification etc., can, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the contract amount.

5. All the charges in connection with the execution etc. of the contract should be borne by the contractors.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality,
25th September, 1905.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, AND LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL KHURSHED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

WILL RE-OPEN on SUNDAY, the 15th October. For Prospects apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE ALEXANDRA ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

WANTED AN EUROPEAN LADY possessing University Qualifications, and teaching experience to fill the post of Lady Superintendent of the above Institution. Required to teach English, History and Geography to the Matriculation class and the Seventh Standard and to generally supervise the teaching in other classes.

Apply with copies of testemonials to

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MESSRS COX and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of 16 Charing Cross, London, hereby give NOTICE that they will OPEN a BRANCH OFFICE in CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 2nd of October, 1905, for the convenience of their Clients in India, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

In addition to the facilities they offer in their usual Banking and Agency Departments, Messrs. COX and Co. are now prepared to undertake any business connected with their Passage, Shipping, and Supply Departments recently opened, and also to effect Insurances of every description with the best Offices on favourable terms.

Full information as to the various branches of their business may be ascertained on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years and 5 months from November 1st, 1905, of TIN KIT BOXES, required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

1. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

2. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, will be received at his Office during office hours on the 15th October, 1905.

3. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. The Inspector-General of Police can be seen and information as to the approximate number required obtained at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years from April 1st, 1906, of articles of CLOTHING and LEATHER ACCOUTREMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, etc., required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

1. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

2. Separate tenders should be submitted for articles of Clothing and Leather Goods. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police at Poona will be received at his Office during office hours on the 1st December, 1905.

3. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Samples of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of each article to be supplied obtained at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police at Poona on any day (Holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette" Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MACKOES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection Invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARINE LINES. BEAUTIFULLY Furnished House TO LET for November. Apply Box No. 220S., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., to Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in it. Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Myrabollams, and such articles of Exportation, Pressing and Ginning Cotton, Working Flour, Oil, Sugar, Rice Mills, Have served, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, for 20 twenty years. Proficient to advise on new Stations, Industries and Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at the dust cheap price of Rs. 2 only per case instead of the usual price of Rs. 5-4-0. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Manockjee Patel, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

WANTED:—A LOAN OF MONEY on the Best Security. Apply Box No. 195S. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY: Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Specialité—First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 4 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "C." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples to satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p.p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs 6-8-1 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Baodora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 10; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription 8s. 12 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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Inner Tubes and Outer Covers
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Our Goods challenge competition and are
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now s... ing about 200 Military and ... Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the ... VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueu... the following well-known Houses:—

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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
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THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours—where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but it goes to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; two bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, FULLBOATS, LONDON.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
ORDERS executed with care and promptitude.
ADVANCES made on approved security.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON are [illegible]

BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA, LD.

...D CAPITAL....£1,200,000
...APITAL £600,000
...FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
...TE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Aden,	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
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Madras	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
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Colombo	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Tanjong Pagar	Manila	Yokohama
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION'S Drafts on the above Agencies and Branches are also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT and generally transact General Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, etc. purchased and sold on account of clients and Bills negotiated for sale custody and collection.

FIXED DEPOSITS ... months and upwards ... repayable and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Corporation ... Agents ...

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio.....	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1835.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
739 & 739, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Homeward Canton Show, 1902.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Sheffield, London.

Carriages of every description, and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials, and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest promptitude, economy and attention.

A varied stock of new Carriages of the best description, kept constantly on hand. English Cushions of all the latest designs and colours.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M.S., A.I.
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN order to introduce our BOOTS and SHOES we are for the present selling them at COST PRICES from Rs. 3 to 5 per pair. These are real good bargains. J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES

FOR SALE OR REPAIRED.—Solid Leather Trunks; Canvas and Wooden Trunks, Dress, Suit, and Shirt Cases, Gladstone, kit, etc, Bags, Collar Boxes, Bed-Straps, Cigar cases, etc. etc. Reasonable Prices.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE ARE TAXIDERMISTS.

WE mean practical European Taxidermists Taxidermists To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. English Standard Work. Moderate Charges.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
French Test-papers, by F. B. Le Frangois	0 4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott	0 4
Do. do. in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.	
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal	0 8

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER,

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,

Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

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68 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories. 5,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock! Cycles from 20s., U.S.A. and EATON machines. Never such bargains offered. Agents Wanted. Send for List Free.

FREE TO CYCLISTS

Every Accessory, Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. 30 per cent. less than other makers.

Wentlow & Co. Weston-s-Mare, England.

BABY TODD'S CURE OF SORE EYES

Over Two Years of Awful Suffering—Eyes Stuck Together and Would Bleed When Washed Open in the Morning—Every Lash Fell Out.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left the eyes in a shockingly bad state. The lids became inflamed and sore and every lash fell out. For two years and ten months I tried many eye ointments and lotions, besides following every advice given me, but nothing seemed to do them any good. They would be stuck in the morning, and I had to bathe them in warm milk and water, which was a very trying duty, as the eyelids would always bleed, causing the child untold suffering.

"I had heard a lot about Cuticura Ointment, so I thought I would try it, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Ointment the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud.

"I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child, who also had sore eyes, and her little one was cured with less than one box. I have advised dozens of people to use Cuticura Ointment, often stopping them in the street, as I did Mrs. Phillips, who was a total stranger to me. I have such implicit faith in it that I have written to relatives in England and Ireland telling them of its wonderful virtues, and asking them to recommend it to any sufferers they might know.

"I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, in the hope that others may be benefited as we have been. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure for Baby's Skin and Scalp."

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE." (Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine." (Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,

T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S ANTI PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kallakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "..... The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharia, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidyat Examinations.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,

58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,

CHEAPSIDE WORKS,

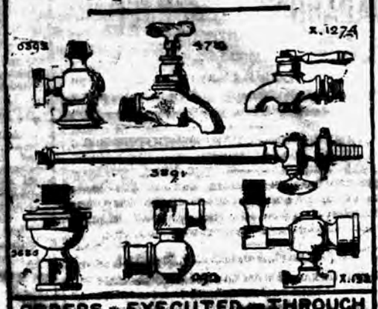
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GAS & WATER FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED ON THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 1-2	=	unchanged
2 ½ do. Rentes	99 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-2	=	¼d
2 months hence	28	=	1-16
Spot in New York	61 5/8	=	3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20 43	=	do
New York Demand	4 85 1/2	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1/4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 3-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	per cent =	unchanged

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 12 A/S value steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow metal 67-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 6 1-2 sellers

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 7-8 O-N value firm

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 S.-O. buyers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 S-O sellers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firmer. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 5·32 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·73 +1	5·75 +1	5·78 +1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·81 +1	5·84 +1	5·86 +1
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**
5·89 +1	5.89 +1	5·90 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	61,000
Do last year	99,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·10	
Futures, month of Dec	10·88 + 1	a
Do. do. Mar	11·01 × 4	a

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to bullish Government weekly weather repoit.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-2
Futures, month of Dec	10·76 + 4
Do. do. Mar	11·03 — 2
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	408 bales.
Wheat	13,327 cwts.
Linseed	1,939 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	137 do
Gingellyseed	536 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	695 do
Castorseed	350 do
Rice	6,511 do
Myrabollams	164 do
Cottonseed	2,986 do
Mowrasseed	44 do
Gram	1,952 do
Joowar	7,874 do
Pulse	nil

BOMBAY, SEPT. 27.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3 do.	do.		170 1-2
Marks 3 do.	do.		138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			141 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.		195 1-2
Japan 30	do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99'1
1st Settlement 2nd October	99'1
2nd do. 1st November	99'1

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 7th Sept.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready speculitic and dealers buying	6	8	0
Forward Sept. sutts	6	9	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	0	0
Forward Dec.	7	4	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet

Ready	28	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady few sellers.

Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready	4	12	0
Do Pissy 85 per cent	4	13	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Quiet but easier.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports ..... 23,000 "

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·70 —3	5·72 —3	5·75 —3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·78 —3	5·81 —3	5·83 —3
Mar.-April	**April-May**	**May-June.**
5·85 —3	5·86 —3	5·87 —3

COTTON.—There is a good enquiry for ready cotton and a fairly large turnover is reported at Colaba to-day.

Bengals Fully Good, January Rs.		188
Broach M.-G. Good March	"	241

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay Branch of this Bank has received advice from its London Office to the effect that the directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (an advance of one per cent) free of Income Tax.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. J. N. Tata's Liverpool friends writing on Sept 1st report on the state of the cotton market as follows:—

To-day, after having been for sometime without definite views on the Article, although we have we have always been on the bullish side succeeded in forming a decided opinion in favour of a new rise in prices. We beg herewith to give you briefly some of the reasons which have induced us to take this decision. The Continent has still a great deal of cotton to buy. This is also the case with America. Spinners there have very little cotton according to well-informed correspondents and will need 4,700,000 bales this season. The demand for dry goods is increasing and stocks are practically nil. In Lancashire, there is again a very large enquiry since the conclusion and peace and the mills are beginning during the last few days to buy a little more freely. The strength of American farmers must also not be lost sight of. No need to dilate on this point. We have already discussed it so often lately. The war is at an end, and furnishes a very strong bullish argument. Ordinarily, the end of a war is anticipated, and the actual declaration of peace causes a decline all the purchases having been made previously.

This time, however, we rather think that such is not the case in consequence of the vacillating counsels which prevailed in St. Petersburg, and the resulting uncertainty. Our Senior remembers very well the boom which took place in 1871, at the end of the Francos Prussian War—a boom of such magnitude that all classes of the Commercial community profitted by it. Why should not a similar boom take place in the present case? The end of the war will open to the commerce of all nations new outlets of the greatest importance. The big Russian industries which have been partly paralysed during the war, will regain their former activity. The money of big Russian houses will circulate more freely. Russia will build a new fleet, will increase her existing railway lines, will order machinery, etc., etc., Japan will profit enormously by the concluding of place, and will open to the trade of the world countries up to now inaccessible. Koreas and Manchuria will be developed their railway lines increased, fresh communications made, and present communications extended and of every country will vie with each other to the trade. The outlook is therefore for an business. These are briefly some of the arguments in favour of an advance. With the war, and the prospects of an 11 million crop we were satisfied that 6 d. was a justificable price but how much more justifible is this price with peace and the probability of only 10-12 millions. We therefore frankly avow that we expect higher prices, and we advise all our friends to begin buying.

In the letter of 7th September they write as follows:—

On Tuesday evening the Agricultural Bureau gave the American condition of the crop as 72 per cent. against 74·9 per cent. last month and 84 per cent. last year. This was somewhat astonishing, as it was confidently expected that the condition would be 70 per cent at the very most, in view of the crop news having been far from good last month, and many experts consider that the Bureau has overestimated the condition in its desire to guard against exaggeration on the part of its correspondents. As you will remember, Mr. Hyde has recently been trying to prove this tendency to exaggerate saying that he always had to take it into account when compiling his monthly statement. In order to demonstrate that they are not overlooking this exaggeration the Bureau statisticians have perhaps gone to extremes the other way, and many conservative people consider that the Bureau has given a figure too high by at least 2 per cent. We must not, however, get one thing, 72 per cent. looks bearish because it is better than was expected. In the long run however, it seems to us that it must be bullish, for, comparing same with last year's crop of, let us say, 14,250 000 growth we should only have 10,300,000, the maximum for the present season. If last year's growth really was 14 250,000, the yield per acre must have been very large, and it is scarcely likely that the same thing will happen again this year. But even with the same yield per acre, the crop indicated for this season is less than 10 500,000. Our private advices regarding the crop which are from well-informed conservative people, certainly do not warrant the optimism on the part of the Washington Bureau, and point to greater deterioration in August than 2S per cent. As regards trade, the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan is already beginning to make itself felt in Manchester, in the shape of an immensely increased demand for all classes of goods. In America dry goods markets are in a very healthy state. Export business is rather quiet, for the simple reason that early delivery cannot be had and that for later delivery the manufacturer feels compelled to ask higher prices. Fall River is doing a large business, and prices are climbing continually. All mills are well under contract for many months to come, both in the East and in the South. The bountiful cereal crops in the United States ensure a magnificent home trade business for the new season. We should have done better to have waited until to-day to express our views, for the market has gone down, since we advised buying, some 20 points. Talking with people on change here, everyone seems to make the same remark: "there are bound to be enormous receipts now, and we cannot stand the weight of the cotton," this seems to know the way the wind blows in Liverpool, Everyone desires the market down. Everyone would like to buy at 103. When a decline is so confidently expected by the whole world and when a decline seems so plausible it very often happens that the decline does not take place. It is often the unexpected that happens and we might find that the planters convention, which met yesterday may have more power than is expected. We wrote you last Friday giving our reasons for an advance. They are solid and weighty reasons which must in our opinion, tell in the long run. We consider them all the more justified now that the market has declined instead of advancing and can only reiterate our advice to our friends to buy as long as they can do so below 6d.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 26

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Barats	quiet
Good Shownur. er	....
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1 2

OLD SORES ARE WORST.

A MUTINY VETERAN PRAISES ZAM-BUK.

When the skin has once been injured or diseased, especially when any germ or poison has settled in the tissues, trouble often occurs in after life. Sufferers from ulcers of any description may learn from the experience of an Indian Mutiny veteran, Mr. Robert Horton, of 27, Red Laver Street, Cardiff, how Zam-Buk will eradicate the worst complaint.

"At the storming of Taku Fort, China, in 1860, I was shot in the ankle" said Mr. Horton to a "Cardiff Times" reporter, and I though I was only invalided for a fortnight, I always had cause to remember the wound. Twenty years later, while working at the docks here, I had the misfortune to break the skin over it, and the place being neglected, got worse and worse. In fact, from that day to a couple of months ago, I had a running wound at the spot the whole time, Erysipelas and blood-poisoning set in, and I had to go into hospital on four separate occasions and lose a lot of time at my work. I tried, I should say, every ointment, oil, and liniment supposed to cure complaints of this kind, and I took blood medicines of various descriptions. Although some remedies kept my ankle from getting worse, and alleviated the agony to some extent, there was always the open wound, which at times was the size of half-a-crown.

"Five or six months ago I read of the astonishing cures effected by Zam-Buk, and gave the balm a trial. Although I have had to use many boxes of it, I must say that I noticed an improvement after the first box. I soon found the skin around the wound getting white and healthy-looking, so I kept on dressing it with Zam-Buk regularly, Now I am glad to say that the wound has dried up and the skin has completely healed. Although such a ripe old age, I am now able to follow my occupation without any trouble whatsoever.

Zam-Buk is a powerful remedy for obstinate sores, bad legs, diseased ankles, running wounds, inflammation, peeling or scaling skin, scurvy, sore backs, poisoned or festering sores, erysipelas, piles, eczema psoriasis, scalp diseases, barber's rash, abscesses, boils, ringworm, sore breasts, chafed skin, sunburn, nettlerash, heat spots, freckles, blisters, eruptions, stiffness &c.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box Family size (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2.8. per box.

FREE SAMPLE:—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the great healing balm. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 28 Sept., 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DRUMMOND—GOTT EVANS—September 20, at Mau Junction, by the Rev William Collins John Cameron Stewart Drummond, son of Alexander Drummond of Kinross, Scotland, to Clara Annie Gott-Evans, daughter of Mrs William Evans, of Mau Junction, India.

KEENE—EXSHAW—August 8, at Mc ktila, by the Rev J Collins, Geoffrey Norman Stewart Keene, Captain, 29th Punjabis, Burma Military Police, son of H G Keene, Esq, C I E, to Margaret Mary, daughter of the late G W Exshaw, of Habla House, Co Kildare and Behar.

DEATHS.

COWLEY—September 17, at Lahore, W D F Cowley, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, second son of the late Rev W D Cowley D D of The Elms, Chichester, Sussex, aged 48.

MARSHALL—September 7, at Azamgarh, William Alexander Marshall, District Engineer, aged 46 years one month and 21 days.

NORTH—September 21, at Yellandu, Hyderabad, Deccan, Joseph Harold North, Assistant to the Colliery Manager, Singareni Collieries, of Tredegar, South Wales, aged 25 1-2 years.

KEMP'S LITHOSAL

is an effervescing preparation of Lithium, the lightest of all known solids, combined with alkaline aperients.

It is valuable for the fact that it removes urates from the system but, unlike many other preparations, it does its work without irritation to the bladder or the kidneys.

It will be found very useful in all cases of Gout, Gravel, Sluggish Liver, Rheumatism and Constipation.

A daily dose taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will be found very efficacious in Corpulency.

The price is Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 10-45m., 11-3a, Low water, 4-13m., 4-50a.
Reception at Portuguese Consulate, between 1 and 2 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 3-30 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Monthly meeting Anjuman-i-Islam, Anjuman Hall, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY DIOCESSAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Central Committee of this Society met in St. Mary's Infant School Poona on Friday, Sept. 22, at 5-30 p.m. The Bishop of Bombay presided and there were representatives from the Rural Deaneries of Bombay, Poona, Nasik and Ahmedabad. Grants were made to the Belgaum and Nasik Districts. A draft of the Annual Report was adopted, and it was decided to hold the annual meeting on Tuesday, October 24, in the Town Hall, Bombay, if possible, at 5-30, p.m., after a short service in the Cathedral.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	A Solantosa		E Kaiser
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze		Auber
Valse	La Svengali		Roeder
Selection	Dahomey (A Negro Musical Comedy)		Will. M Cook
Cake Walk	Mumblin's Moss		T W Thurban
Fantasie	Trombone Solo		E Nehr
Mazurka	Fleurs de Amerique		E Waldteufell
Galop	Der Erste am Fiel		Fr Meineke

HONOUR TO A PROFESSOR.—A meeting of the present and past students of the Wilson College was held yesterday to present a farewell address to the Rev. R. Scott who shortly leaves for Europe on furlough. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan occupied the chair. An excellent programme of music and recitations having been gone through, Mr. P. D. Gune, Secretary read an address on behalf of present and past pupils In this the students thanked Mr. Scott for the benefits they had derived from his teaching and example. As a teacher it was stated, he had been their wise and faithful guide to those paths of knowledge which led to the best and highest ideals of life; while the example of his profound sincerity and of his noble simplicity in combination with wide learning had been a constant and powerful call to plain living and high thinking among the students of the College. The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to Mr. Scott together with a gold chain. Mr. Scott having suitably acknowledged his thanks, the proceedings terminated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 29th and 30th instant, instead of on the 26th and 27th instant, as previously intimated. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m., on Sunday the 1st October 1905. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Ghazipur via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on the 1st Proximo. Supplemental mails will also be closed at 7 p. m. on the 2nd Proximo.

ANTROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A., society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. S.M. Edwardes I. C. S. President, occupied the chair. The following members were elected:—Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Banatwala, I. M. S., Khandwa, Mr. Mobsin Bordinddin Tyebji, I. C. S., Bijapur, Mr. Dyaram Gidumale, I. C. S., Dhulia, and Mr. M. P. Khareojhat, I. C. S., Ratnagiri. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors;—From Madras.—Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, for 1904-05.

From New York.—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. IX, No. 8, From Paris.—Revue del' Ecole de Anthropologie de Paris, August 1905.

From Copenhagen.—Bidrag vea tot de taal land en Volkenkunde voon Nederlandsch Indie—1905.

From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico Tomo II, Nos. The Honorary secretary then read a paper on "Sorcery in Ancient Medieval and Modern India, contributed" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A. B.L., of Chapra, Dist Saran Bihar, which will be published in the Society's Journal.

The President then read "Further Notes on a remarkable case of human sacrifice."

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE JAPANESE RIOTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Thousands of responsible citizens were associated with the earlier rioting, but the crowds now largely consist of the lower orders, students, and young rowdy elements. The soldiers, who are popular, are more successful than the police in restraining the populace. Baron Katsura, the Japanese Premier, states that Japan is not bound not to fortify the La Perouse Straits. The announcement coupled with the Premiers' further assurance that Japan has an entirely free hand in Korea is expected to calm the excitement.

DENOUNCING THE TREATY.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE DIET.

The municipality of Tokio passed a resolution denouncing the terms of peace and urging that they should not be ratified. The leaders of the political parties have agreed to urge the speedy summoning of the Diet as the best means of restoring tranquillity. The Government has suspended five newspapers. The Premier, Baron Katsura, yielding to public feeling, has decided to publish the peace terms to-day.

TREATY EXPLAINED BY KATSURA.

EXCELLENT EFFECT PRODUCED.

Baron Katsura, yesterday, addressed an informal meeting of all parties of the Diet, editors, and other influential citizens. He fully explained the terms of the treaty. Admiral Yamamoto, Minister for Marine, stated that the capture of Vladivostock would have entailed far heavier sacrifices of lives and money than Port Arthur. The Ministerial statement produced an excellent effect, and Tokio became quiet.

CHINESE FELICITATIONS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Emperor of China and the Dowager-Empress have heartily felicitated President Roosevelt upon his grand achievement of peace, which they declare will benefit the whole world.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The coolie class at Tokio on September 9, destroyed 30 electric cars. The destruction on Thursday last, of the Christian churches was, it is stated, due to the indiscretion of the members of the Salvation Army in publicly denouncing the anti-peace movement in the streets during the popular commotion.

THE MARQUIS YAMAGATA INTERVIEWED.

Field-Marshal the Marquis Yamagata, the Chief of the Japanese General Staff, in the course of an interview yesterday, said if the war had been continued the resultant loss of life and treasure would not be compensated for by results, and adequate repayment was, he said, hopeless. He was absolutely certain that Harbin could have been captured. No apprehension on that score had had the slightest influence with the Government's decision to forego their claim for an indemnity. The leaders of the political parties in Japan have agreed to urge a speedy summoning of the Diet as the best means of restoring tranquillity. The Government has suspended five newspapers.

HOW THE PEACE CONFERENCE CAME ABOUT.

In his speech to the American Congressmen on a visit to Berlin, the Kaiser mentioned that the Tsar had asked him to request President Roosevelt to arrange a Peace Conference.

KAISER AND THE "YELLOW PERIL."

The Kaiser William, addressing a number of Congressmen of the United States, who are visiting Berlin, spoke with extraordinary frankness concerning the "yellow peril."

He considers that the Japanese are certain to close the open door, and by their command of cheap labour force Europe and America out of the Oriental markets. It was, therefore, necessary, he urged, that white nations should unite.

EXPLOSIONS AT POWDER WORKS.

Two explosions occurred yesterday, on the Rand Powder Works at Unionstown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. Twelve bodies have been recovered, and 35 workmen are still missing. Scores of persons were injured by the explosions, and 10 buildings were reduced to matchwood. Buildings were wrecked over an area of a mile, and windows were broken over an area of seven miles.

THE PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Local Government Board, is about to appoint a Committee to obtain information which will assist the Government in framing a Redistribution of Seats Bill.

This fact is interpreted to mean that there will be no general election during the present year.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The warlike Waggoei tribe have joined the insurgents in German East Africa.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of 18 women, 23 missionaries, and 16 other whites at Langenburg.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

Mr. W. H. Long, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, announces that the Treasury intends to provide, under the Irish Land Act, an additional £2,000,000 in 1905, together with sufficient stock in 1906, to produce in two loans £10,000,000 cash, with which to expedite sale transactions.

By the end of 1907, £23,000,000 stock will have been issued for the purposes of the Act of 1903.

THE WITHAM RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The coroner's jury has been unable to discover the cause of the recent accident at Witham, on the London to Colchester railway. The railway men were held blameless. It came out in evidence that Frederick Parish, the signalman at Witham, slowed up the express, which was already approaching at the moment of the accident, and so averted another disaster.

CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A huge grain elevator at Chicago, containing one million and a half bushels of wheat has been destroyed by fire. The cash damage is estimated at about £200,000.

THE figures just issued giving the number of speeches and questions in Parliament last session show that Mr. Weir is easily first with 338. The fact recalls Sir Wilfrid Lawson's lines:—

When daily Weir with questions queer
The Notice Paper crams,
'Tis asked if ever any Weir
Produced so many dams.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calendar of [illegible]

The weekly Money Order Circular [illegible]

Bills [illegible]

SIT DOWN AND WRITE

to us for free samples of the material wise people wear—Pure wool.

If you wear wool, you should wear it pure. Do you?

Our productions are guaranteed to be made of pure wool throughout.

Take advantage of our invitation, and write to-day, now! All samples are sent free.

ADDRESS MANAGER,

DEPT. "E."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

OLD PIANOS

TURNED OUT LIKE NEW.

ENGLISH MATERIAL

ENGLISH WORKMANSHIP

REASONABLE PRICES.

SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Pianoforte, Tuners and Repairers.

F. & C. OSLER.

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UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

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STOCK & SHOW ROOMS

9-11, MEDOWS STREET

BOMBAY

WOLSELEY CARS.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

WINNER

POONA-SATARA RELIABILITY TRIALS

AWARDED

H.H. The AGA KHAN'S CHALLENGE CUP,

Value Rs. 1,000.

WOLSELEY CARS hold The WORLD'S RECORD for Reliability.

Agents for "DURKOPP" "WOLSELEY" "SIDDELEY" MOTOR CARS :—

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

BREEK'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHIRI HILLS, SOUTH INDIA.

AFTER many changes, the above School, in the healthiest Hill Station of South India comes entirely under Government management, and will begin work as a High Class School for Europeans only on January 1st, 1906. A trained and competent English Graduate is being specially brought out as Headmaster. Arrangements will be made for taking Boarders.

Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

PIANOS

The best selection by First Class makers, kept by

ROSE & CO.,

and supplied on SPECIAL TERMS for CASH or the HIRE SYSTEM

PIANOS.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1905.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance is a guarantee of peace in the Far East, perhaps also in the Middle East, for the next eleven years. It also secures the equitable opening up of China to the commerce of all nations and re-establishes British Supremacy in her own particular spheres of influence. That other European nations may not be greatly delighted at the terms of the Treaty is inevitable, for they will recognise that it was its external influence which enabled Japan to make the important concessions it did at the Peace Conference. The feelings of Germany in the matter may be gathered from the telegram we publish this morning in "News later than the Mail," wherein it will be found that the Kaiser, addressing an assembly of Americans visiting Berlin made much of the "Yellow Peril" and accentuated the desirability of White men to combine. For, said his Majesty, notwithstanding her promises, Japan will close the door and by her cheap labour be able to drive out the European and American merchant from the East. The best provision against the Yellow Peril is furnished by the very Treaty before us and one of its clauses distinctly affirms the principle of equal opportunity for all commerce. But the remark of the Kaiser may be taken as indicating the feeling that England, and England only among white nations scores by the Treaty with Japan. In point of fact every civilised country in the world has its share of the benefit, in that its prospects of peace are strengthened and the "Open Door" is secured to all. The New Treaty goes very much further than the alliance of 1902. That alliance was for the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, both countries being actuated solely by a desire to maintain the "status quo" and the general peace in the extreme East.

A comparison of the two agreements is instructive. That of 1902 contained six articles, instead of eight as in the new. In the first article the High Contracting Parties declared themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies either in China or Korea. Having in view, however, "their special interests of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, which Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially in Korea; the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbances in China or Korea and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects." In the new agreement the first article merely provides that whenever their rights and interests are jeopardised the two powers shall communicate with each other fully and freely and consider jointly the measures to be taken to safeguard them.—together, not singly, if deemed desirable. But article II of the new agreement carries the point further, providing that if by reason of an unprovoked attack and aggressive action either party become involved in war, the other party shall at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement. That is the most important provision of the new agreement. Under that of 1902 it was laid down that in the event of either becoming involved in war, the other should maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent any other Power from joining in hostilities against its ally. The article III of 1902 reads "If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." The two articles are the old second, split, strengthened, made more comprehensive and more potent for peace and war. The new article III merely gives Japan a free hand in Korea so far as may be necessary to safeguard and advance her interests "provided," be it remembered, "that the measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for all commerce."

The provision regarding India and the safeguarding of Great Britain's Indian possessions is not so elastic as we were at first led to believe. It is fully clear that Japan is only concerned in the maintenance of peace in India where to secure it we may have to march in by South-Western China. We are not entitled to gather anything beyond that from the telegraphic summary which Reuter sends us. It must not be supposed that in the case of a rush on the Persian Gulf, Japan would send a naval force to resist it while we took on the enemy ashore. There is nothing to warrant that or anything beyond that. Japan would not object to our making what use we liked of China. There was no mention of India in the agreement of 1902. The old article IV merely provides that neither party without consulting the other will enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of its interests. That article may be said to have had its influence on the peace negociations and the new agreement to have been the outcome of the particular article. Article V in the new agreement is its reproduction. As to the new sixth, it means very little beyond the old III, unless by some unforeseen circumstances hostilities between Russia and Japan break out again, in which case we take it, we must join in. But the Anglo-French "entente" would come in the way very seriously here, and we may assume that French endeavours would be devoted to persuading Russia to devote her energies entirely to domestic affairs for the next generation and accept with thankfulness the terms which Japan has conceded. The old article VI is what the new VIII agrees to—the time limit, the former stipulating five years and twelve months' notice, now extended to ten years. Article VII is an entirely new provision rendered necessary by the altered conditions under which the one High Contracting Party shall come to the assistance of the other. The joint Naval and Military authorities of the two parties are to arrange the conditions under which that assistance shall be furnished and the two are to consult one another fully and freely from time to time. It is altogether an excellent arrangement and one which if it will not secure peace in Europe, will at all events prevent quarrelling either in or concerning the Far East.

THE IRISH LEGION UNDER NAPOLEON.

THE September number of the "Cornhill Magazine" contains an extremely interesting article by Mr. Stephen Gwyan, entitled "the Irish Regiment under Napoleon" which relates various episodes connected with this now little known regiment during the campaigns in which the Irish exiles took part from no choice of their own. When Napoleon was thinking of making a descent upon Ireland he issued a decree for the formation of an Irish Legion. It was in this Legion that one Miles Byrne, and other Irish patriots accepted a temporary commission to be confirmed if their services proved desirable. "They were banished men, turned from peaceable farmers into war-dogs (battered in every clime) by the unkindness of political destiny." After the Jena campaign in 1806, Napoleon ordered the Legion to march to Berlin, and it was while on its way thither that a curious incident took place. Verdun, which lay on the line of march, was a depot for English prisoners of war, and the Legion was quartered in a suburb "lest its presence might be disagreeable to those prisoners." It was marched through the streets before daybreak, the band playing "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Byrne in his memoirs says—"We could see many windows opened and gentlemen in their shirts inquiring across the street, in good English, what was meant by this music at such an early hour. 'Why damn it, Burke, you ought to know that air,' was answered from one window to another." Byrne, whilst he has little to say of his own exploits has much concerning his comrades. The following is related of Lieutenant Maloney, who, in 1811, with fifty of the Legion, was sent to Montbeltran to bring in a convoy eight leagues over plain and mountain: "Crossing the mountain range, Maloney met a French battalion which had been roughly handled by guerillas in the plain, and the officer in command urged him to return, saying he surely could not think of advancing with so small a detachment against 500 men, all well mounted. But Maloney, having a written order, thought he could not with honour return before he met the enemy, and accordingly proceeded till he met them. Then, taking up a position among some rocks on the side of a hill, he defied attack. The guerillas, finding they could not draw him to the plain, filed off at midnight into a small village close by, whereupon Maloney left his position, attacked while they were dispersed about the village, beat them out of it, barricaded all outlets, and defended himself all night, till at eight in the morning he was relieved by a regiment that had heard of the fighting. The hero then continued his march, reached his destination, and, says Byrne, "escorted his convoy back to Mountbeltran with great eclat."

ITALIAN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

IN the course of the last twenty years, during which the Italian railways were leased to private companies, the latter hired at considerable expense carriages from foreign companies or firms. The newly created Direction of the Italian State Railways will shortly, on taking over most of the lines, have on hand about 3,000 of such hired coaches. According to the July report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Milan, the Directors are in treaty with some Italian firms for the construction of carriages of a special type. These will be hired, by degrees to replace the foreign carriages, the railway management retaining the right to purchase the new ones whenever it is able to do so, the sums already paid for hiring to be deducted from the full price. This change of carriage on the Italian railways is not being inaugurated a day soon, for the traveller in Italy is painfully conscious of the inferiority of the old Roman carriages, the moment he takes the first plange within the frontiers of the peninsula. The general conviction used to be that the cast-off carriages of other more progressive countries had been bought up by the Italian railways. The humble-minded, who in all other continental States travel gladly second, or even third, in Italy saw themselves obliged to pay first class fare in order to get anything like decent accommodation. We must hope that the "new type" of carriage now being ordered on the hire system will be up to the level of the rest of the world's idea of railway passenger transport.

THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION ACT.

THE American Government has ordered their consular and diplomatic agents in China to make a serious inquiry into the anti-American movement there and to send as soon as possible a report thereon to the Ministry for foreign affairs. The following, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique" is the analysis of the skeleton of the Immigration Treaty discussed actually by China and the United States:—The Treaty stipulates that the labourers of either of the two contracting countries shall not be received by the other. By "labourers" is understood, miners, fishermen, porters, washermen etc. Other immigrants may enter freely, and settle with their families in the United States. Chinese workmen travelling through the United States to reach other countries will be admitted on presenting regular certificates. The Chinese already settled in America will not be disturbed as long as they conform to the laws of the country. Every quarrel arising between China and America will be referred to the tribunal at the Hague. The Treaty holds good for ten years. A year's notice must be given before abrogating it.

CHINA STATESMEN ON THE GRAND TOUR.

THE Chinese Mission to be sent abroad to prosecute a general study of the administration, and reforms that should be introduced into the Middle Kingdom, is divided into two groups. The first, as we learn from a French paper, consists of Prince Tsar-Tche, and of Chu-Che-Tchang, joint minister of war, accompanied by Chao-Ving, director at the Ministry of Commerce. These will go to Japan, to the United States, to France and Belgium. The second, constituted of Tonang-fang, Governor of Hunan and Tai-Hung-Tche, joint Minister of Finance, will visit the other countries of Europe. The itinerary of these two sections is not yet known.

COLONEL MORIARTY, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces, goes Home next month with a view to retiring. He will be succeeded at Nagpur by Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., from Baluchistan.

THE Act amending the Bombay Akbari Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 4th August, 1905, and the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 6th September.

THE Bombay Standing Committee, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction Rs. 1,500 from the Surplus Cash Balance to meet the expenses of engrossing and illuminating the address of welcome to be presented to the Earl of Minto, the Viceroy Designate on his arrival in Bombay and for purchasing the casket to contain the address.

UNDER the reorganised arrangements for the upper appointments in the Police of the United Provinces, Mr. J. N. Sharpe will take over the charge of the Railway police early in November from Mr. Parsons, who becomes Deputy Inspector-General of the 1st Circle. In future the Province is to be divided into three circles instead of two for police purposes, but when this arrangement is to come into force and to whom the extra Deputy Inspector-Generalship thus created will fall are matters still unsettled.

MR. J. M. HOLMS, Chief Secretary to Government, makes over charge of his office at the beginning of next week to Mr. E. L. Winter, in order to repair to Madras to join the Excise Committee. Mr. Winter will officiate throughout the cold weather as Chief Secretary until Mr. Holms' return in April next—if the business of the Excise Committee finishes so soon. The Collectorship of Moradabad, vacant by Mr. Winter's absence, will probably be filled by Mr. Percy Harrison who is due back from leave shortly.

DR. MARTIN, the head of the Plague Commission has left Simla for Amritsar, where the disease has been very severe in the past two or three years. He will proceed Home next month and return in the spring. Captain Lamb, I. M. S. of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, will continue to work at the etiology of plague in his absence. Dr. Martin, during his stay of several months at Bombay, had many opportunities of examining the incidence of plague in the Western Presidency, and he has collected and collated a mass of information bearing on this part of the subject.

THE attitude of the Amir of Kabul to the tribesmen in the independent country between British and Afghan territory seems to be at present perfectly correct, writes the "Pioneer." Last year "jirgahs" from the Afridi country particularly were encouraged to visit Kabul, and they always returned with presents and assurances of the protection of the King of Islam. The members of these missions were also allowed, in many instances, to buy rifles and ammunition at cost price, and this tempted them to profess open allegiance to the Amir. Now His Highness is so much concerned in military preparations and in building a big fortified cantonment north of Kabul that he has no time to spend in receiving tribal deputations. Quite a number of these have visited the capital in the last month or two, but they have been refused audience, and the Amir has apparently instructed his officials to discourage their reappearance. In reply to one request from some Afridis to be taken under his protection, Habibullah is said to have reproached them with their double-dealing with himself and the Government of India, and to have directed them to return forthwith to their homes. Mahsuds, Orakzais and Bajouris have similarly, been warned to be on their good behaviour. It is reported that the "jirgahs" who were thus summarily dealt with have returned in a rather downcast mood, and they are not likely to venture to Kabul again. The effect in the tribal hinterland should be a healthy one, for the malcontent sections of the important clans will at last understand that their fate lies in the hands of the British authorities, and that east of the Durand Line Afghan authority is non-existent. If the old intrigues with Kabul die out altogether there will be much less chance of border-disturbances and raids into the North-West Frontier Province.

THE "Boston Transcript" notes that now and again the compilers of Japanese educational books have drawn for students' portraits of ideal Japanese, and asks:—Will it be for naught that thousands of children come to think thus of what a "good Japanese" is? "A good Japanese is one who fulfils all his duties to his parents, brothers and sisters, and relations; who never forgets the veneration due his ancestors; who, as a master, is kind and considerate to his servants; who, as a servant, is faithful to his master. He will never forget benefits conferred on him. He will act straightforwardly in all things, scrupulously observing his agreements, acting in a generous and large-minded way to others; he will be kindly and charitable, a respecter of what is right, and full of compassion for the unfortunate; holding in high esteem public order; devising schemes for furthering the progress of society and careful not to be guilty of any impropriety even in his dealings with foreigners. A good Japanese develops his physical powers, stores his mind with useful knowledge; cultivates valour, endurance, self-control, moderation, modesty, and self-examination; ever bears in mind what is required of him in work, business, competition, and money-making, and how men's trust is to be won. He forms useful habits; he practises virtue; he applies his mind to the practical application of learning; he devises measures for self-development and continual progress. A good Japanese thinks highly of his country, and by the culture of a spirit of loyalty and patriotism strives to fulfil all the obligations of a good citizen. In this manner should we developour own personality, raise families, and do all that is required of us to benefit the world and our fellow men." The practical question is whether we are not likely to be left behind by our friends the Japanese in the great duty and privilage of education of twentieth-century citizens.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

THE ADVENTURES OF SINDBAD.

ONCE more I look abroad from my study window, but this time with a different preoccupation. What I saw before—whether with the bodily or the mental eye—was a clot of matter or bed in the turning-lathe of cosmic forces; swinging with headlong velocity round one of an infinite host of incalculably greater orbs; carrying with it an atmosphere of subtle and complex chemistry; swathed about with life-giving oceans; its crust built up and crumbled down by the patient energies of ten thousand ages; and clad as to its surface in a motley robe, woven of myriads of living, multiplying, and dying organisms, some of which, by an ultimate miracle, have broken loose from their roots, and move palpitating through the atmosphere, on wings, or hooves, or feet—or motor-bicycles. Now, as I look through, I fix my attention on another order of phenomena: those associated with the mental as distinct from the merely vegetative functions of the organisms which, in the absence of auxiliary mechanism move on two feet. These creatures have somehow developed the power of remembering, grouping, abstracting, recording, communicating their sense-impressions; of distinguishing between the I and the Not-I; of using tools; of telling stories and singing songs; of forming societies, offensive and defensive, which are themselves elaborate organisms; of killing each other with weapons of far wider range than the tooth and claw of nature; of disputing about the Whence, How, and Whither of life, and adopting theories for which they are willing to persecute or to die. This quaint race of beings at one time considered itself the end and object of all things, and believed that the earth had been sculptured and the heavens spangled for its special behoof and benefit. That now seems improbable; but Man's place in terrestrial nature is nevertheless unique. Even if we had no personal interest in the matter, the vicissitudes through which he has passed might well form the object of a rational curiosity.

From my point of outlook, then, what evidences do I see of the activities of this order of beings? I see men and women labouring the earth with various implements, some of them drawn by horses. I see a man on horseback inspecting and directing their work, and infer that he owns his place in the saddle to the fact of his having more money, and possibly more intelligence, than they. I see a large red-brick house, with classic pilasters and cornices, embowered in the ancient trees of a spacious and beautiful park. I know that it is not the home of the labourers in the field, nor even of the man on horseback, but of another man to whom he pays money for the privilege of using the land. At the same time I see people freely passing and repassing on several beaten paths across this property thus showing that the community has certain prescriptive rights, even as against the lords of the soil. A smooth white road runs down the valley to my left, and along it pass all sorts and conditions of vehicles—from the brewer's dray and motor-car to the mechanic's third-hand bicycle. By the roadside stands a village of about a thousand people, with one church, one school, three chapels, and fourteen public-houses. The church is many centuries old, and contains half-effaced brasses and tombs of knights in armour, with their ladies by their sides. Its architecture, its monuments, the doctrines preached in its pulpit, and the ritual conducted at its altar, are so many relics and vestiges to the understanding mind, of the spiritual contests and compromises of two thousand years. Three other churches, at a greater distance, come within my view: symbols all of the pathetic, persistent craving of the human mind to commune and even bargain with the Mind by which it cannot but conceive itself surrounded. The spire of the furthest church marks the site of an ancient and famous public school, mother of at least one great part of several famous statesmen and soldiers, and of "thorough spartsmen" without number. I can hear an express train thundering along the railroad on the other side of the valley. It is one of the greatest of world-highways, issuing out from a giant city a nation in itself, and carrying men the first stage of their journey to the remotest regions of the globe. It passes by earthworks piled by races whose very names are forgotten, battlefields where the fate of dynasties was decided, glorious cathedrals, like arks left stranded on the hill-tops by the shrinking of a deluge of faith, volcanic chains of furnaces, sending forth pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night; and vast, clanging factories, where the forces that for aeons lay dormant in matter have at last been enslaved by man and have in their turn imposed on him the fetters of an abhorrent thraldom.

On every square inch, in fact, of this portion of the planet unnumbered generations of men have left their stamp; and it is even now the abiding-place of a generation which is battling—blindly and purblindly, in wisdom and in folly—with the thousand problems of its own and its children's fate. Its name—England—is writ large in the annals of mankind for the past thousand years. It is a treasure-house of material beauty, and of great and inspiring of humbling and chastening memories. Love yearns toward it, hatred scowls at it. The burden of greatness lies heavy on it, and its sons are partakers in a tremendous responsibility; for it is one of the six or eight organised societies of men which must work out, in co-operation or in contest, the future of the race.

Through the open window floats the sound of a distant voice, and a nearer voice replies: "I am coming immediately." The first three words call up before the mind's eye the Baltic fenland or Frisian forest whence they were imported fifteen hundred years ago. The last word, more sonorous and stately sounds for ever of Imperial Rome. Its syllables were heard in the foursquare village on the Palatine, and were familiar to the lips of Cicero and Caesar. Following further back the slender but tenacious clues of language, we find the Baltic and the Mediterranean dialects reunite in a primitive idiom spoken, we can but vaguely guess where by a people which sent forth wave on wave of conquerors and colonisers, ages before the dawn of history or even of tradition. Thus the words we use in common talk are seen to be living things, with an ancestry that takes us back far beyond the pyramids. They tell us in outline the story of our race, from an antiquity which makes the oldest graven record seem scarcely more venerable than a newspapers of to-day.

To the awakened intelligence, then, the common sights and sounds of an English countryside are only the last terms in a national record of two thousand years, a racial record of untold centuries. The records themselves are, on the surface, full of colour, movement, incident, picturesqueness, alarums, excursions, and all that is attractive to the youthful mind. Their profounder significance, their psychological and sociological import, yields itself up, indeed, only to mature and earnest study. But the boy who learns to love the surface aspects of the past will not, as he grows older, rest content with the surface alone. He will seek for the motives and sources of things, and in doing so he will gain ever clearer insight into the laws which govern the destiny of mankind. The right understanding of the history of the past is indispensable to the rational moulding of the history of the future. Political action, unenlightened by history, is either fumbling empiricism of the reckless enforcement of prejudice and self-interest. Patriotism, unchastened by history, is ignorant tribal arrogance. What science is to the citizen of the universe, history is to the citizen of the political state—the illuminant and stimulant of his spiritual life.

But history, to the average boy is a dry and repellent subject. Yes—because it is taught in a dry and repellent fashion, which makes it a dead burden on his memory, instead of a living appeal to his imagination. It is treated as a thing of little moment, to be wedged in among a crowd of more important and more paying subjects. The time assigned it is too short to admit of the awakening of any vivid and continuous interest. It is taught from unattractive, highly condensed handbooks, as tasteless as chemical food. It is seldom or never brought, by the aid of local association and application, into touch with the learner's own life. That he himself is made by history, and must make it in his turn, is the last thought that comes home to him.

(Continued on page 6.)

ANGLO-JAPANSE AGREEMENT.

TERMS PUBLISHED.

Mutual Assistance in War.

BRITISH MONOPOLY OF INFLUENCE.

BARON HAYASHI'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The text of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement published in London and Tokio contains a Preamble of eight Articles.

The Preamble states that the object of the Agreement is the consolidation and maintenance of the general peace of Eastern Asia and India, the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring its independence and the territorial rights of Great Britain and Japan in Eastern Asia and India and the defence of their special interests therein.

Article I.—says the two Governments whenever their rights and interests are jeopardised shall communicate with each other fully and frankly and consider jointly the measures to be taken to safeguard them.

Article II.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack and aggressive action wherever arising on the part of any Power or Powers, either Party be involved in war, in defence of its territorial rights and interest the other Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic rights in Korea, Great Britain recognises Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided the measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for all commerce.

Article IV.—Japan recognises the right of Great Britain to take such measures in proximity to the Indian frontier as is necessary to safeguard her Indian possessions.

Article V.—The Parties agree that neither will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects specified in the Preamble.

Article VI.—Refers to the Russo-Japanese war. Great Britain undertakes to maintain strict neutrality and come to the assistance of Japan in the event of attack by another Power.

Article VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance be rendered will be arranged by the Military and Naval Authorities of the Parties, who will consult one another fully and freely from time to time.

Article VIII.—The present Agreement shall last for a term of ten years and is terminable at a year's notice.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A letter from Lord Lansdowne on the 6th inst., instructs Sir Charles Hardinge to communicate the text of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty to the Russian Government. His Lordship explains that the Treaty which was signed on the 12th August, has not hitherto been published in view of the Peace negotiations. He trusts the Russian Government will recognise the new agreement as an international instrument unexceptionable to the Powers interested in Far Eastern affairs. The letter especially calls attention to Article 2 laying stress on the words "unprovoked attack." It also calls attention to Article 3 and the position of Japan in Korea and in conclusion, says the British Government anticipates that the alliance, designed with objects purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests, the validity of which is incontestable, and on which the Parties are fully entitled to insist, will be regarded with approval by the Russian Government, and the British Government is justified in believing the conclusion of the Alliance has not been without its effect in facilitating the termination of the war and trusts it may for many years be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in regions within its scope.

Later.

Lord Lansdowne sent to France also a despatch identical to the one sent to Sir C. Hardinge.

The following is a correction in the terms of the Anglo Japanese agreement.

The Agreement lasts for ten years and if neither party denounces it at the end of the ninth year it remains binding until the expiration of a year from the day on which either has denounced it, but continues binding "epso facto," if either England or Japan is at war on the date of expiration.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON SEPT. 27.

With the exception of the "Daily News" the papers unanimously welcome the Treaty with the greatest satisfaction and while recognising the sense of increased strength and security it gives both countries, they dwell specially on its unaggressiveness and the service it is likely to render to the cause of peace.

The "Daily Chronicle" and "Standard" and "Daily Telegraph" hope the authorities both at home and in India will not be tempted to neglect the pressing requirement, of the Indian frontier in reliance on the Treaty any more than Japan should cease to rely mainly on her own efforts.

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Standard" declare the Treaty clearly covers the British monopoly of influence over Afghanistan and Seistan. The Daily Telegraph adds Southern Persia, and the "Standard" the Southern portion of the Persian Gulf.

Baron Hayashi was interviewed to-day and said the Treaty did not mean a menace to anyone. It was too much to say that permanent peace was secured in the Far East but tranquillity was assured for a long time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Closed Pending Blowing up Operations.

The Suez Canal has been closed prior to the blowing up operations to-morrow.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Expected to be Signed.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the signature of the Franco-German accord in reference to the Morocco Conference is expected to-day.

THE TSAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

Invitation to Powers Issued.

The Tsar's invitation to a Peace Conference was issued on the 21st inst. It proposes that the Conference's task should be specially or exclusively to deal with questions which have arisen in the late war and which it is essential to settle without delay.

OPENING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

Trouble Ahead.

PARTIES TO HOLD TOGETHER.

At the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday the Premier Herr Gautsch said that perhaps troublous times were ahead and therefore he appealed to the Parties to sink their differences.

The refusal of the Emperor of Austria to listen to any changes in the Hungarian Army has united all Parties in Hungary against the Crown. The leaders of the coalition have issued a Manifesto denouncing the Sovereign's attempt to cripple the Nation's control over its own affairs.

THE CHINESE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Commission's Departure Postponed.

An Imperial Decree has been issued indefinitely postponing the departure of the Chinese reformers.

LORD MINTO KISSES HANDS.

Lord Minto yesterday evening kissed hands with the King at Balmoral on his appointment as Viceroy of India.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The State of Finland.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that a Cabinet of which M. de Witte will be the President is to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament.

Prince Obolensky, Governor of Finland, has informed a deputation which waited on him that if the revolutionary agitation is increased the Government will refuse all concessions and resort to vigorous repression.

THE FRENCH SUBMERSIBLE BOAT.

The scare in Paris about the Germans copying the French submersible boat proves to be baseless.

THE POWERS AND MACEDONIA.

Foreign Financial Control.

The foreign embassies have presented the Porte with a Note insisting on the establishment of foreign financial control in Macedonia and informing the Porte that the Controller will arrive at Salonika on the 1st October.

A NEW BANK FOR CHINA.

The Austrian newspapers announce the approaching creation of an Austro-Chinese Bank on the same lines as the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

THE PURCHASE OF TANJONG PAGAR.

The Admiralty disclaims all connection with the purchase of the Tanjong Pagar Dock at Singapore.

It is officially explained that the Government of the Straits Settlements is the purchaser and not the Imperial Government.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY FOR GENERAL BOOTH.

The City of London Corporation has unanimously resolved to confer the Freedom of the City on General Booth of the Salvation Army.

THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENT.

Neutral Zone Fixed.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Karlstad Agreement has been published and confirms what was already stated on the 24th inst.

The Arbitration Treaty is renewable in a decade.

A neutral zone along the frontier is established and the historic portions of the fortifications are allowed to stand.

Both countries now appear to be satisfied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ZIONIST SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Lyttelton, replying to Mr. Zangwill, declines to reserve the East Africa territory which the Zionists refused.

The Zionist Movement was founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, and warmly promulgated by Max Nordau in Paris and Mr. I. Zangwill in London. According to Mr. Zangwill, Zionism aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses were held at Basle in 1897, '98, '99, in London 1900, and again at Basle in 1903, with ever-increasing attendances. At the last mentioned the British Government's offer of land in British East Africa, on the Uganda Railway between Nairobi and Mau, for the founding of a specially Jewish colony, with self-government, under British control, was announced. The unexpected proposal was thankfully received by most of the leaders, but the majority of the Russian contingent of the representatives at at the Congress voted against it, as deviating from the aim of obtaining Palestine. A commission of three members left in December, 1904 for the region to investigate and report.

EXPLOSIVES.

NEW REGULATIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT 27.

The Governor-General-in-Council has sanctioned a number of amendments in the existing rules for the Transport and Importation of Explosives. The changes are mostly of a technical character. They lay down with precision how different kinds of explosives must be packed to ensure safety and provide that explosives imported into India must be able to be shown to have been manufactured under adequate official supervision, or, failing this, must be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, after test where necessary, by the Chemical Examiner or other authority appointed for the purpose.

To meet special cases, exemptions may be granted by special authority in certain instances.

TO-MORROW'S COUNCIL MEETING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT 27.

The proceedings at next Friday's meeting of Viceroy's Legislative Council are likely to be merely formal, the measure which has to be passed being only to lay down what laws are to be in force in the new provinces created by the partition of Bengal.

LATER.

The programme for next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is now issued. It comprises :—(1). The passing of (a). Courts Fees Bill and (b) Eastern Bengal Laws Bill ; (2). The introduction of a Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS.

HANDS STRIKE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

The Bengalee compositors of the Government of India and Bengal Secretariat presses went on strike yesterday. As a result there is no issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" to-day.

THE PARTITION AGITATION.

POLICE INTERVENTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose in which he says that as on the occasion of a meeting held last Friday, at the Town Hall, passers-by were insulted and stones thrown at them, no crowds in connection with the Partition Agitation will be allowed to collect on the maidan, but will be dispersed by the police. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose has replied that the Commissioner's statement about molestation and stone-throwing is absolutely unfounded and he doubts whether the police have the power to disperse a peaceful meeting in a public place.

SEISTAN-MESHED TRADE ROUTE.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

In a Press Communique issued to-day, particulars are published over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, of the new contract for the supply of camel transport on the Quetta-Nushki-Seistan-Meshed trade route. The rates for the return journeys from Quetta are seven rupees per camel to Meshed, and for single journeys at slightly more than half these rates.

In order to avoid the difficulties hitherto experienced by traders proceeding by the Nushki route to Khorasan, in having to go one hundred and fifty miles out of their way to Nasratabad for customs examination, a first class customs bureau has recently been established at Kohri-Malik-Siah, thus enabling Kafilas to proceed direct to Kainat and Khorasan via the Palankoh route, and to avoid the detour through Seistan.

A British Consular Agent has been deputed to Kohi-Malik-Siah, who will assist traders in dealing with the Persian customs.

REFUNDS ON INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

OFFICES FOR REFUND INCREASED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The following Press communique has been issued :—According to the rules in the "Indian Telegraph Guide" refunds due on telegrams are usually granted on application to the Superintendent of the Check Office of the Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, but to meet the convenience of the public a system was introduced on 1st June 1903, whereby refunds due in respect of telegrams requesting repetition of words or passages in a telegram supposed to be incorrect and in respect of replies thereto were granted on application to the Central Telegraph offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon. As this system has worked well and proved to be a great convenience to the public at those centres it has been decided to extend it to all telegraph departmental offices (i.e.) to all offices worked exclusively by the Government Telegraph Department. From the 1st October 1905 it is intended to extend the system to combined post and telegraph offices as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

HINDU WINDOWS' HOME.

OPENING CEREMONY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA SEPT. 27.

His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Hindu Windows' Home on the road to Kothrud which is six miles away from Poona, yesterday afternoon. His Excellency arrived shortly after four o'clock and was received at the entrance by Dr. Bhandarkar and others. Welcome songs were sung by the inmates of the Home. Afterwards Doctor Bhandarkar rose and addressed His Excellency who in reply said :—

Dr. Bhandarkar and gentlemen :—I am glad that that you have given me the privilege of visiting this Institution. I heard the remark made by Dr. Bhandarkar in which the aims and objects of this Institution are set forth. I suppose that no one would gainsay that however great may be the merits of caste system, it has no hardships on individuals. I understand it is the object of this Institution to remove the hardships that are inflicted on child widows. There cannot be comparatively a nobler purpose or more truly philanthophic object than to try to give a life of greater meaning, of greater scope to those who are widowed in the very early part of their life. It is most interesting to see that this is the only one institution of this sort and at the same time which most commands respect, interest and admiration of those who are concerned in the welfare of the community. I am pleased to be present here this afternoon. I heard with interest the portion of the report read by Professor Karve. I congratulate those who are responsible for the working of this Institution on excellent course that they have laid down for the conduct of the Institution. The course presented is suited to each individual character and it is not a general one. The course not only gives them a secular training, but also a training as to the ordinary duties which are to include their future life. Well, gentlemen, I am glad to see such a large number has come from Poona to be present here. It is a striking instance that so many are interested in this Institution. It is a troublesome drive jaunting for some less of time and occupation. I took round with pleasure, I am sure everybody that has come here is pleased also. I presume that the site for this institution was given by Rao Bahadur Gokhale. It is at some distance from the City and on that account it has the security of fresh air and pure sanitation which will keep this Institution free from that terrible plague. I must thank those inmates who have sung odes of welcome very ceremoniously and prettily. I have not heard a song sung with better effect. I congratulate those who have said recitations. I certainly endose the remarks made by Dr. Bhandarkar that had my wife been in India she would have been here on this occasion. I feel it deeply that she is not here. I should like to express my sympathy by giving a donation to this Institution. I now congratulate those who are interested in this movement and who I hope would go forward and extend their sympathy by increasing the number of those who are deprived of their natural protectors.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs. Kashibai Devdhar, Lady Superintendent of the Institution. His Excellency was garlanded and the usual pan-supari and flowers distributed.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

10th HUSSARS vs. FREE LANCERS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The first round of the above tournament was played off this morning by the 10th Hussars from Mhow and a scratch team of the 13th Lancers which went by the name of Free Lancers. The Lancers have been unfortunate with their team which, in its correct capacity is about the crackest in India, though the 10th Hussars are of equally sterling quality on the Polo ground. The Lancers were deprived of the services of Major Crawley who is seedy at present and of Mr. Reynolds whose recent accident on the race course disabled him from playing. The places of these two were filled by Capt. Melville and Mr. Reynard. The game was hotly contested right through and if the Free Lancers were beaten it was their misfortune, not their fault. They played manfully against strong odds ; Mr. Wood's display was particularly brilliant. It was he who notched very nearly all the goals for the Lancers, while Major Vaughan was the most powerful weapon with the Hussars whose dash and skill all along excited the greatest admiration. The pavalion was crowded with spectators who followed the proceedings with keen interest, and prominent among the large gathering, which included very many were, H. E. the Governor, Major General Wodehouse, H. H. Maharajah General Pertab Sing of Idar. The following are the names of both teams :—

10TH HUSSAR	VS.	FREE LANCES.
Capt. Codagon,		Mr. Bodrer,
Col. Kananagh.		Mr. Wood.
Major Vaughan,		Capt. Melville,
Capt. Meads.		Mr. Raynard.

Umpires—Colonel Grantham and Colonel De Lisle.

The following are the results of each Chukker :—

1st Chukker	—Hussars	1 goal	1 sub.
	Lances	1 sub.	
2nd Do.	—Hussars	2 goals.	
	Lances	1 do.	
3rd Do.	—Hussars	1 do.	1 sub.
	Lances	1 sub.	
4th Do.	—Lances	1 goal.	
	Hussars	Nil.	
5th Do.	—Hussars	2 goals	1 sub.
	Lances	1 do.	
6th Do.	—Hussars	1 goal	1 sub.
	Lances	1 do.	
7th Do.	—Lances	2 subs.	
	Hussars	Nil.	
8th Do.	—Hussars	Nil.	
	Lances	Nil.	

10th Hussars won by 7 goals and 4 subs to the Lancers 4 goals and 4 subs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

On the return of the 33rd Punjabis from Somaliland the undermentioned Officers should proceed and join their Regiments without delay :—Lieutenant G. A. B. Hooper, 23rd Punjabis, attached 116th Mahrattas, Lieutenant H D MacCall, 33rd Punjabis, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Lieutenant P A Maxwell 3rd Brahmans, attached 23rd Punjabis, Lieutenant C T C Plowden 6th Jat Light Infantry attached 33rd Punjabis.

The undermentioned Officers of the Unattached List will on arrival in India be attached to the Regiments specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to Indian Army :—2nd Lieutenant H de N Lucas to 2nd Battalion Royal Scots. 2nd Lieutenant F H Farebrother to 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. 2nd Lieutenant R St, J L Price to 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. 2nd Lieutenant H L Reilly to 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant C E G B Goad, to 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers 2nd-Lieutenant A A H Beaman, to 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers 2nd-Lieutenant L F Bevington, to 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers 2nd-Lieutenant F E Welch, to 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment 2nd-Lieutenant P T L Thompson, to 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment 2nd-Lieutenant H. Cave-Browne, to 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment 2nd Lieutenant C R Cleaver, to 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment 2nd-Lieutenant A W Malet, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieutenant A C C Stevens to 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has passed a course of Mounted Infantry Training at the School of Instruction, Poona :—Captain D J Gresford, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

POONA RACES.

LAST DAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, SEPT .27.

The Poona races was drought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. The attendance was not quite so large as compared with former occasions. The weather was rather warm. The Bombay contingent were filled fairly. The backers had rather a bad day. The following are results :—

The Deccan Plate.—Rs. 1,500 : out of which second receives Rs. 300 ; and the third Rs. 200. Handicap Hurdle race for Horses. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles over 3 flights.

Capt H Guest's Spark 10st 12lbs ..... L C Hoyt 1
Dr Spooner Hert's Pastolos 12st 11lbs... P Morrison 2
General B Mahon's Corrie Roy 11st 6lbs...Capt Maynell 3
Mr F W Barret's The Pirate King 9st 10lbs Owner 4

Betting :—2 Spark, 3 Pastolus, 4 Rossi, 6 Corrie Roy, Pirate King and 20 Dundonald. Won by 1 1-2 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time 3 mins 28 1-5 secs.

The Lilliput Handicap—Rs. 1,500 : out of which second receives Rs. 300 ; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' Ptarmigan 8st 0lbs Evans 1
Mr R R S' Mint 7st 6lbs..... Heeroo 2
Mr C E Tayleur's Whiteface 8st 4lbs ..... Hoyt 3
Mr A Manji's Bay Middleton 10st 7lbs...Foster 4

Betting :— 2 Mint, 6 Whiteface, 5 Bay Middleton and Ptarmigan, 6 Zarif, and Clever Boy, 8 Rose, 10 Hermit, and Shah Jehan long odds the others. Won by 3-4 length, half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 8 4-5 secs.

The Paddock Plate—Rs. 1,500 ; out of which second receives Rs. 300 ; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr G K's Jubilant 6st 12lbs ..... Meisom 1
Mr L S Allen's Spirea 8st 11bs..... Burns 2
Patiala's Adelaide 9st 11bs ..... Southal 3
Messrs C Bleach and Avasia's Dormant 7st 8lbs ..... a Hoyt 4

Betting :—3 to 2 Dormant, 2 Adelaide, 4 Jubilant, 8 Spirea, 10 Koko and 20 Presbyterian. Won by a length, 3/4 length between second and third. Time 1 min. 3 1/5 secs.

The Stand Plate—Rs. 2 000 ; out of which second receives Rs. 400 ; and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Royalist 7st 11lbs ..... Burns 1
Mr R R S' Chasepot 9st 5lbs ..... Ames 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer 9st 8lbs.....O'nail 3
Mr Kelso's Harpist 7st 10lbs..... Heeroo 4

Betting :—3 Dulcimer and Harpist, 7 to 2 Royalist and Loch Oliveden, 7 Chassepot. Won by a neck 3/4 length between second and third. Time 1 min. 31 3/5 secs.

The Desert Handicap—Rs. 1,500 ; out of which second receives Rs. 300 ; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr H B Pike's Bandit II 8st 13lbs .....Evans 1
Mr R R S Tachrees 7st 11lbs .....Ames 2
Mr A J DeSouza's Sir Jamal 8st 9lbs....A Hoyt 3
Captain Toogood's St Gris 6st 11lbs.....Bloham 4

Betting :—3 Tachreet, 5 Moorsed, Bandit and Sir Jamal, 6 Little Joker and Napoleon, 7 Money Spinner and St. Gris, 12 Young Cardigan, Haddoi and Tabasco, Won by 3/4 length. A neck between second and third. Time 1 min. 55 4/5 secs,

The All Pony Plate—Rs. 2 000 ; out of which second receives Rs. 400 ; and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Matalgia 7st 2lbs.....O'neil 1
Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' Minimus 7st 11lbs ...Evans 2
Mr Kelso's Russley Rose 7st 4lbs ..... Hoyt 3
Mr P B Avasia's Chippy Norton 8st 12lbs L O Hoyt 4

Betting :—evens Russley Rose, 3 Comeback, Minimus, 5 Chippy, 6 Matalgia and Judy. A good race won by a head, half a length between and second third. Time 1 min. 3 2/5 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

A FAIR number of spectators turned out on the Cooperage last evening to witness the first game in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Yorkshire Regiment. The latter had the full team they had originally selected to represent them in the Tournament, but the Gymkhana Captain found himself compelled to make several changes among his backs C. M. Ward of the 3/4 line and Pope the back being unable to don jerseys ; besides two of the forwards Ward and Pope's places were filled by Captain Hunt Grubbe and Brand and in regard to neither of these players can it be said that their presence in the team in place of the players above mentioned strengthened it. The Gymkhana throughout the season have felt the want of a back who could kick and tackle well, and Pope certainly more nearly filled these requirements than Brand whose usual place in the back division is in the 3/4 line. Ward's inability to play seriously handicapped the team, for there can be little doubt that he is the most brilliant three-quarter back in Bombay, especially in attack, and any other available player would necessarily prove a poor substitute. Brand's place in the 3/4 line was filled by C. M. Yates and it was fortunate for the Gymkhana that he was able to play although somewhat out of practice. It is a great pity that professed Gymkhana Rugger players cannot shew a little keener interest in the game. Play last evening although advertised to start at 4-45 did not commence until 5-10 owing to the perfunctory manner in which the team turned up on the field. Two of the forwards did not turn up at all, their places having to be filled by players on the ground. The game itself resolved itself into one of the most uninteresting seen in a tournament for years, neither side displaing very high form.

The Gymkhana kicked off from the Bandstand end and from the start it was obvious that they would have their work cut out to hold their opponents. Feeble tackling and kicking by the Gymkhana three-quarter backs nullified all the efforts of the forwards to keep play in their opponents' territory and although the Yorkshires' three quarters hardly showed up better in this respect, their running and punting into touch was far superior to that of the Gymkhana. About twenty minutes after the start Hobson for the Yorkshires got access, the try being converted by Goldboro. The second half found the Gymkhana on the defensive throughout the whole period and play was rarely out of their territory. The last quarter they fell off altogether and Greenwood and Woodroffe crossed their line within a few minutes of each other the kick at goal failing in both cases. Had the Gymkhana back division displayed half the from that the forwards did, the Yorkshires would not have gained such a decisive victory as a goal and two tries to nil. With the exception of Hunt-Grubbe the three-quarters were all at sea, while the halves were hardly ever in evidence. Brand at back was a distinct failure, his kicking and tackling being of the poorest description. The forwards alone played up to anything like good form and most conspicuous among them were Cadell, Mackay, and Annesley who worked like Trojans throughout. Cadell in particular rendered yeoman's service to his side and was the best forward on the ground. The Yorkshire forwards were a good level lot who held their own well in the scrumms, but were no match for the Gymkhana pack in the loose. The three quarters kicked and tackled much better than the opposing "threes" and to their good display the Yorkshires chiefly owed their victory. The halves, Goldsboro and Hobson, overshadowed the opposing halves and put in a lot of useful work for their side.

The following were the teams :—Yorkshire Regt. Back : Pte. Gall ; three-quarter backs : Cpl. Thornton, Ptes. Woodroffe, Walker, and Parkin ; half backs : Corpl. Goldsboro and Pte. Hobson ; forwards : Cpl Smithies, Ptes. Adams, Leach, Batchelor, Greenwood, Lee, Dennison, and Haddock.

Bombay Gymkhana :—Back : C. H. Read ; three-quarter backs : Capt. Hunt Grubbe, C. D. Baker, D. C. M. Yates and D. Keswerthy ; half backs : H. Blair and J. M. Mackay ; forwards : P. E. Cadell, G. C. Mackay, D. Wanner, H. Annesley, R. G. Montgomery, R. H. Carter, Lieut. Rouse and A. E. Other.

Referee—Lt. Montgomery, Welsh Regt.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K.R. Dadachanji presiding. There were present : Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

LION ENCLOSURE.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs Tribhowandas Larji and Larji Harkha, at Rs. 8,734 ; being the lowest of the three tenders received for the construction of a Lion Enclosure in the Victoria gardens.

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

The Committee considered the following resolution of the Corporation :—"That the Corporation do vote a cordial address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto, Viceroy Designate on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of the Governor General of India. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the engrossing and illumination of the address and for a suitable casket to contain it."

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of engrossing and illuminating the address and for the caskets to contain it.

ACTING SECRETARY'S PAY.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting the opinion of the Hon Mr. Basil Scott regarding the question of the amount of pay allowable to the Acting Municipal Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott in his opinion stated :—In my opinion the person acting for the time being as Municipal Secretary is entitled to receive not less that the minimum pay of Rs. 700 p. m. prescribed by S. 77(2) (d). S. 17 of the Bombay General Clauses Act (Bo. Act I of 1904) makes this perfectly clear. It provides that in all Bombay Acts whether made before or after Act I of 1904 the mention of the official title of officers by whom the functions of an office are commonly executed shall be sufficient to indicate the application of the law in question to every person for the time being executing the functions of the Office. The provision of S. 77 (2) (d) of the Municipal Act regarding the minimum pay of Municipal Secretary therefore apply to the every person for the time being executing the function of the Office. The statutory provision can not be affected by regulations framed under S. 81 of the Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey said in view of the legal opinion he thought that full amount should now be paid to the Acting Secretary. He moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Acting Municipal Secretary should be paid the minimum salary of the post of Municipal Secretary, namely Rs. 700 per mensem.

Mr. David seconded the resolution, which was carried.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

Consideration was given to a report of the Sub-Committee regarding the provision of additional office accommodation required by the Municipal Secretary. The Committee in their report stated that they are of opinion that the present office accommodation is quite insufficient for the Secretary's staff and records. This accommodation is a room on the first floor of 23 feet by 21 feet. This has been supplemented by a screened off space on the corridor of the first floor (about 12 feet by 8 feet) and a room on the ground floor (about 25 feet by 25 feet). A great deal of space in the above rooms is taken up by record, two large record presses belonging to the Secretary's office are in front verandah on the first floor. The Sub-Committee think that the present arrangement is most inconvenient, and that all the Secretary's clerks should be in one room, so that they may be properly supervised by the Office Manager. Proposals for providing the additional accommodation required by the Secretary having been asked for from the Commissioner, a plan and estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer have been received for adding a storey over the Municipal Secretary's Office at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12 850 if with a terraced roof, or of Rs. 10,370 with a tiled roof. The Sub Committee think this will be the best way of giving the additional accommodation which the Secretary undoubtedly requires. They are assured by the Executive Engineer that the addition of the storey, whether with tiled roof or with terrace, will not in any way spoil the architectural beauty of the Municipal Building. The additional space which will thus be made available will be 46 feet by 23 feet. A portion of this (23 feet by 3 feet) was proposed by the Executive Engineer to be utilized for an extension of his own office, but as in the Sub-Committee's opinion the whole space is needed for the Secretary, he Executive Engineer has withdrawn the proposal. When this additional space becomes available, the Secretary will be able to vacate the screened off space in the corridor and the room on the ground floor and to bring all his clerks together into one room, and he will also have space for his records which are yearly increasing. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommend with the concurrence of the Commissioner, that an upper storey be construc ed, as shown in the plan, and that the cost be met by an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance, so that the work can be put in hand at once and completed before the rains. The roof of the storey may be a tiled one. The cost will then be only Rs. 10 370.

On the motion of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola the report was approved and adopted and it was resolved to forward a copy of the same to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 10 370 to meet the cost of erecting an additional storey over the Secretary's Office with a tiled roof.

The Committee then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired Transport Assaye, Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 6th September, having called at Port Said and Suez. She brought the 17th Lancers and Cavalry drafts, consisting of 80 officers, 17 ladies, and 5 children, 21 warrant officers 14 women, and 5 children. 1,035 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 women and 58 children. The Assaye will enter the Prince's Dock to-day at 9-30 a.m., when the troops will be disembarked and despatched by three special trains from Prince's Dock Jetty ished to Deolali. The 17th Lancers will thence be conveyed to Meerut, where the Regiment is to be stationed. The troops for Poona will be sent by a passenger Train.

The following are the names of the officers :—

17TH LANCERS.

Lieut-Col and Mrs B P Portal D S O
Major and Mrs N T Nickalls
Captain R Carden
Captain D S Mathews
Captain A F Fischer
Captain B Gourand
Lieut M E W Pope
Lieut and Mrs R A Coote
Lieut and Adjt H D Fisher
Lieut M H S Goodliffe
Lieut C G Walmsley
Lieut H S Nutting
Lieut G H Boothes
2nd Lieut P Phillimore
2nd Lieut W Humphreys
2nd Lieut J O Little
Lieut and Rdg Mr J H Butler
Lieut and Mrs Callaghan
2nd Lieut H Mac Caw
2nd Lieut E Sopper
2nd Lieut Price 9th Lancers
2nd Lieut Chaplain 10th Lancers
Major Lyte R G A
2nd Lieut Clerk Sco Rifles
2nd Lieut Dundas 5th D Guards
Lieut Kidd 12th Lancers
2nd Lieut Turner 15th Lancers
Major and Bt Lt Col and Mrs Travers 1st S W Borderers
Major Longridge 1st Bedford Regt
Major Speranza, R E
Captain Longfield 1st L'pool Regt
Captain Russell 2nd R Scots Regt
Lieut Fullarton 1st Seot Rifles
2nd Lieut Cradsheim Scot Rifles
Lieut Lockett R F A
Lieut Charles R G A
Lieut Caffyn-North Staff Regt
2nd Lieut Thorp 2nd Cheshire Regt
2nd Lieut Mottram 2nd Cheshire Regt
2nd Lieut Mawson 1st Manc Regt
2nd Lieut Hopworth 2nd Staff. Regt
2nd Lieut Fitzgerald 1st Mdx Regt
2nd Lieut Campbell 1st Scot Rifles
2nd Lieut Whitbourn 1st Linc Regt
2nd Lieut Rochfort 1st Linc R
2nd Lieut Miller 1st Northampton Regt
2nd Lieut Flostwood 1st R Scots Fus
2nd Lieut L'Estrange Sussex Regt
2nd Lieut Martyr 1st R Irish Rifles
2nd Lieut Jones-Vaughan R Welshfus Fus
Lieut-Col Benyman R A M C
Major Starr R A M C
Lieut and Mrs Kempthorne R A M C
Lieut and Mrs Low R A M C
Lieut Luxmoore R A M C
Captain Biggam R A M C
Lieut Edgar R V D
Wife of Lt O'Rorke R V D
Lieut Rose In ian Army
Captain Hoskins Indian Army
Lieut Howell Indian Army
Lieut Lewis R Marine L I
Lieut Broughton Unattached List
Lieut Bowman Unattached List
Lieut Tassie & child Cape S A
Miss Cooper Q A I N S A
Lieut and Mrs Hamilton I M S
Lieut and Mrs Rooney I M S
Lieut Buckley I M S
Lieut Oneill I M S
Lieut Boalth I M S
Lieut Coppinger I M S
Lieut and Mrs Skinner and 2 children S and T Corps
2nd Lieut Hamilton R I F
Lieut Gordon-Cumbia Highl.
Lieut Kenyon R G A
Lieut Butler R I F
Lieut [illegible] R F A
Lieut Rayson 1st Oxford L I
Lieut Bertie 6th Dragoon Guards
Wife of Lt Wroughton Sc Rifles Regt
Wife of Captain Clarke R G A
Wife of Thompson and 2 children R E
Miss Tate I A
Miss Pettigrew I A
Constable Smith I A
Lieut Maude I A
Rev Lieut and Chaplain Rev Gabriel Chap. R

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the powerful and sympathetic article in your contemporary in behalf of the Mill hands of Bombay in which the writer feelingly pleads for a reduction in their present working hours. For a full and proper discussion of the subject, perhaps a few facts representing the other side of the question would not be amiss and I crave your indulgence for stating them. In doing so I wish I may not be misunderstood as advocating the cause of the employers, beyond feeling that in fairness both sides should be heard. As carder and spinner I have now been in the textile line for over 18 years and have thus been in close touch with the mill hands of Bombay and have had some opportunities of comparing the strong and weak points of the Marathas from Konkan with those of the several races who make up the mill-hands in Bengal. Nothing would please me better than to see their condition ameliorated. I will touch upon the points briefly as they occur to me.

As regards their poor physique it is unfortunately true, and it has been so for years before the advent of the electric light in this city. It would be difficult to assign the precise degree of their further deterioration in health, if any, due to the two and half hours additional work they do in these days. They have never in the experience of the oldest inhabitant been a robust race as seen within the four walls of a cotton mill in Bombay. Whether the present extra labour they perform is at the bottom of the evil or whether other causes operate to account for it, or whether they would ever be better off in health, in future, are questions worth enquiring into. As to physical or nervous strain, one thing should be borne in mind that the tension is never so continuous as is imagined, owing to the malingering habits of the workers. Throughout the day, at frequent intervals, may be seen processions of these hands leaving and returning to work from various exits. A casual visitor may perhaps not see it: an attentive and accustomed observer will easily mark how a number of them waste their employer's time while resorting to the necessaries, to the smoking shed or to the drinking water tanks. No amount of supervision or measures of discipline will avail in checking this inveterate habit, call it malingering or enforced needful rest, by which the services of nearly a third of the hands employed are practically lost for the major part of the day. I am here understating the estimate. Extra hands have to be maintained regularly for the purpose of help and relief whilst a number of these workers are thus snatching spells of rest. Even men paid by piecework thus derive benefit at the expense of their employers. A fair comparison in the matter of fatigue between Lancashire men and the Konkani mill hands is not possible: the superior power of endurance of the Asiatic is well-known. The Lancashire operative moreover, does not, like his Indian brother fly to his "gaum" or village every year for purposes of rest and recuperation. If overpowering fatigue really knocked them down at the end of their day's labour they would not turn night into day by prolonged hours, well up to midnight, spent in singing "bhajans," ballads and opera songs to the accompaniment of the "tal" (cymbals) the "mridang" (drum) the "toontooni" (one stringed guitar) and the "duff" (tambourine) which render night hideous to others.

This may be relaxation, but the "Bhajan" as I know it, is no light task when a dozen or two form the concert. Again, it is a striking fact how these people without compulsion of any kind, direct or indirect, deliberately flock to mills working extra hours and in this way more than fill up the full complement of hands to the great detriment of concerns working the old normal time wherein a marked falling off in attendance has been noticeable of late.

The writer of your contemporary's article has drawn a true picture of the condition of a cotton mill interior and its atmosphere: it is in all conscience bad for human beings to stay long therein and the surroundings are no less unhealthy; but much more than this are the "chawls" the homes of these workers. The chawl has been defined as "a rookery with all the overcrowding of a rookery, aggravated by darkness, by the closing up of every possible aperture and by the presence in near contact with every living and sleeping room of perennial sanitary abominations." I have been often inside them and seen these poor creatures huddled up in crowded and foul-smelling cubins. I have read the realistic but withal true description of a "chawl" typical of its kind, in its issue of 1st May 1905, under the head lines "Plague haunts; why the poor die." The account is harrowing but not overdrawn so far as confinement within four walls can be said to contribute towards the physical deterioration of human beings. It is my humble opinion that every minute a mill hand lingers longer in a cotton mill rather than in his "Chawl" is a distinct hygienic gain to him. As a fact not a few mill hands are known to attend mill premises much earlier than the starting hours simply for a short sleep denied them in their own homes.

One indirect advantage, and that by no means a small gain to the mill hands at the present juncture is their enforced immunity from the temptation of tavern and of gambling of which latter vice they are slaves; many have confessed this to me. It proves the truth of the adage that there is no evil but has some germ of good in it. The protracted hours of work leave the operatives no more than about three quarters of an hour before the liquorshops close. This practically prevents their participating in the orgies, in roaming about places of ill report and in gambling. The police will bear testimony that the neighbourhood of mills working at night is now more or less free from rowdyism which formerly distressed the localities and tried their patience.

The Bombay Mill hands may conveniently be grouped into five classes, viz:—I. The model hand—steady, sober and regular in attendance. He is a family man to whom the smallest increase in wages is a boon. He is reliable and knows his duty to his employers. To him overtime work is welcome. II. The "Budlivala or substitute who as a rule fights shy of fixed employment and works only temporarily in lieu of others. III. The "Athawada" or seven-day-man, so nicknamed from his habit of working only seven days at a stretch every alternate week and taking a week's respite from labour thereafter. IV. The "Mowali" the easy going masher—the Bohemian class—working and resting as he lists—a gay man given to vice. V. The "Dada," the vagabond,—the hooligan class—lazy like the Mowali, but dangerous: for obvious reasons the number of these men is small in the mills. Great care is necessary in seeking correct information as to the real conditions and needs of the mill operative and only men of known character from class I are to be relied upon for opinions. The views of the other classes are of little value. These men would inveigh not only against the extra hours, but even against the ordinary hours if they saw a chance of realizing it. It is those mills generally which show poor results in which men from class I. happen somehow to be in the minority. The Athawada and the Mowali classes are every where the despair of the jobbers and of heads of departments. Outside the four last classes, there are the self-constituted leaders and well-wishers of the mill hands but who are not of them, know little of their real condition and wants and have never in their individual capacities been known to help the distressed or the needy among the operatives. These men get up and preside at public meetings of mill hands and pass resolutions. A few years ago (November 1902) the public witnessed the sad spectacle of some of these so called leaders openly disowned by the men. The opinions of these men (generally clerks, schoolmasters, chawl-owners, tavern-keepers, actors and printers) and the views embodied in their Resolutions should be received with caution. There was once a man who from a mill-hand rose to be a journalist whom Government honoured, the late Rao Bahadur N. M. Lokhande J. P. In the passing of the Factory Act he had taken no inconsiderable part: he was President of the now defunct Mill-hands' Association: his place is vacant to this day. The work of interviewing and getting at the truth in the real interests of the men is no easy task to an outsider when even the employer himself is often ill-posted up in the ways of the men by the sweat of whose brows he makes his pile. The reason is not far to seek. In the majority of cases, the manager and mill officers,—the source of his information,—are not Hindus and they depend for their ideas upon their assistants, the jobbers, who know which way the wind blows and say what is likely to please their superiors. The managers and heads of departments are, again, drawn chiefly from the high and the middle classes and these can hardly be expected to pronounce in favour of over-time unless they have personal interest in the mills. In any enquiry, therefore, that may be set on foot to afford relief to the mill-hands, the facts I have briefly touched upon are I submit worth taking into account. A reduction in the hours of labour alone will not be enough to permanently improve the condition of these men. Something more is needed and if your well-meant efforts in the cause of this backward and voiceless class, who help a great industry in the city, can lead men of means and influence to go to the root of the evil and in a small way to begin to improve their lot, you will have earned their eternal gratitude. I venture to mention a few directions in which some effort may be put forth. I will not dilate on the points for fear of encroaching too much upon your space:—1. Housing them in well-ventilated and sanitary quarters, at cheap rents, and seeing to it, that the rooms are not crowded: this in the interest of the health and good morals of the occupants. I find that your contemporary has already in an article, not long since drawn the attention, of our leading citizens to this matter. 2. Special arrangements for educating the operatives; children's classes, night schools, publication of tracts on useful and wholesome topics and occasional lectures to wean them from vice. 3. The removal, where possible, of liquor shops from the immediate neighbourhood of workmen's chawls as well as from the proximity of cotton mills and regulating the hours for opening and closing the taverns with due regard to the starting and closing times of the mills. 4. Some measures of relief from the clutches of money-lenders and petty dealers in supplies. 5. Provision of facilities in procuring the necessaries of life at reasonable prices, if not exactly on co-operative principles. 6. Facilities for obtaining immediate medical help especially during accidents and emergencies. Perhaps there is nothing new in these suggestions for reforming this class of people, but it is as well to reiterate them on an occasion like the present.—Yours etc.

V. A. TALCHERKAR,

25th September.

THE NEW VESTIBULE TRAIN TO POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The new vestibule train to Poona, recently introduced by the Great Indian P. Railway is really a marvel and marks an epoch in the history of Indian Railways. Travelling in India is generally very tedious, as the beats are very long and as the conveyance accommodation is simply puritanical in comfort and convenience. Moreover a passenger could not get a decent meal on the way as the old refreshment rooms were not managed as well as could be desired. The new changes in the local and passenger trains have been introduced by Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, who is adding much to his popularity by these means. The present train to Poona has been built and manufactured at the Company's workshops at Parel and does credit to those who designed it and to the artisans who worked at it. The material used is first-rate throughout and the carriages have been very sumptuously got up. Everything within is spick and span and the seats and coaches are quite luxurious. Cloak rooms and toilet rooms are provided, and sanctums are set apart for smokers. A battery furnishes electric lights and works fans. After a hearty lunch, to sit ensconced in one of these downy chairs, smoking a havana, and being rocked as if in a hammock as the train is in motion would be any man's ideal of perfect bliss. All these carriages have been turned out, on the Pullman car system, so highly appreciated in Europe and America. A restaurant car is run on these trains and breakfast and dinners are served to passengers, for which an extra charge is made. The kitchen is a marvel, for it aptly illustrates the principle of the economy of space. There everything is in order though every inch of the limited space is utilized. A chef superintendends the culinary arrangements which are nothing if not perfect. From this direction issue delicate dishes, which would not be amiss at the "Table d' Hote" of any first-class hotel. Dinners of many courses are served and if a passenger wishes for some special delicacy, it can be prepared at the shortest notice. The trains are drawn by powerful engines of the D type and these monsters on wheels are the biggest of their kind in India. An extract from "Tit Bits" will give an idea of the Company's Terminal Station at Bombay. "At the Peninsula Railway Victoria Terminus Bombay which is the grandest Railway Station in the world, is to be found the most magnificent Railway Waiting Room." The time taken to complete the journey to Poona is about 3 hours and 30 minutes, while the average speed falls about 42 miles an hour. This may be called a fair record Indian Railways. Let us hope therefore that the Company will revolutionize all their long distance trains and thus add to the comfort of suffering passengers.—Yours, etc.

A TRAVELLER.

SECURING EMPLOYMENT ON A FORGED CERTIFICATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Prabhakar Krishnaji Penge, a Deccani Brahmin, employed as an actor in a native dramatic company, with stealing a Matriculation certificate belonging to one Ranchordas Harekhji Parekh. The accused was further charged with forging the certificate and with cheating the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, by producing the forged certificate and thus obtaining an employment in the Sanitary Department in 1903. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were friends and lived in the same chawl at Girgaum. Subsequently the accused proceeded to England, whence he returned two years ago and put up in the same chawl as the complainant. The accused was on friendly terms with the complainant and used to pay him visits in his room occasionally. The complainant passed his Matriculation examination in 1901 and obtained a certificate, which he kept in a drawer in his room. The accused stole the certificate from the drawer, scored out the complainant's name and wrote his own name instead. In January 1903, the accused armed with the forged certificate proceeded to the camp of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, which was then at Lanavla and applied for and obtained the post of a vaccinator which post are exclusively for those who have passed this test. About six months after he was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. In June 1904 he was dismissed from the service by Captain Burnett, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on the ground of his being physically unfit for the work. After his dismissal the accused applied for the return of the certificate, when on examining it it was found that the document had been tampered with and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case remarked that considering the fact that no harm had been done to the public service by the accused having used as genuine the forged certificate the ends of justice would be amply satisfied by the Court sentencing the accused to three months simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentence to run concurrently.

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NAGPUR NOTES.

SINCE my last budget of news writes our local correspondent, we have had very pleasant weather, though the days were rather hot. It is always so in the months of September and October. This morning the rains re-appeared; it is drizzling and in all likelihood will continue for the next 24 hours as the sky is laden with heavy clouds, and we are having piercing breeze and thunder and lightning.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller I. C. S., C. S. I. after touring through the Central Provinces left Jabalpore on the 19th instant, arriving at Pachmari on the night of the 20th instant.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner had the pleasure of opening the New Veterinary Hospital at Jabalpore on Monday the 11th instant. He delivered a speech in which he said that the people were in sympathy with the objects of the institution and he hoped that the work of the Veterinary Hospital which is in an infant state in these Provinces would soon be spread as the public begin to value its usefulness.

The Swadhesi Boycott has reached Nagpur. It is rapidly gaining ground and finding sympathy with the Nagpurians, but it is hoped that it would die soon a natural death for anything like that in Nagpur especially coming from Calcutta, catches the eye of the Marahatta Brahmin and Bengali Clerk.

A fancy bazar has been announced by the United Free Church Mission to be opened on the 3rd and 4th proximo.

Jabalpore is to be the head-quarters of the Secretary of the Railway Conference Association. The post will be given to the best man of numerous applicants that have been invited. The pay is from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1 700.

The plague seems to be slowly creeping towards Nagpur. It has arrived as near as Pulgaon from Akola and Buldana. Nagpur has so far been free, but will it continue so is a question of time.

Mr. Hill, the Director of Public Instruction C. P. has rusticated some students and others have been fined, in the case known as the "Amraoti Students' Case."

The Native Christian Community of Nagpur have been thrown into great consternation by the death of the late Dr. Gulab Singh, M. D., L. R. C. P. etc. etc. He died at Deolali on the 13th instant where he had been sent to recoup his health, by his medical advisers in Bombay.

A fatal bicycle accident occurred to a Bengali boy at Sitabaldi on Sunday last.

The Irrigation Works in C. P. are getting on very rapidly and more new works in the Chanda District are being advertised; these works will give labour to many coolies who are getting very scarce and their labour dear.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Here, again, as it seems to me, the radical error lies in our neglect of the fundamental task of education—the awakening of the faculty of wonder. It is, in very deed, a strangely romantic adventure in which we are summoned to bear a part; and nothing but the impotence of our methods prevents us from enabling any fairly intelligent boy to realise the fact. Out of the mists of the unfathomable past, there crawls into our ken a being in whom we with difficulty, and not without horror, recognise our own form and lineaments. He is a comparatively weak animal among monsters such as now people our nightmares; but in his brain there lurks a cunning, and in his hands a dexterity, that are better than strength. His babblings, at first mere emotional and imitative noises, become gradually symbolic and shape themselves into speech. He distinguishes between himself and the inexpressive animals around him, and calls himself Man. He covers himself with skins and seeks shelter in caves. Then he stumbles upon the secret of fire-making, fashions himself weapons and tools of wood and stone, and begins to subdue other animals to his uses. After a few ages he learns to wattle a hut on a defensible mound or to drive piles into shallow water and build his cabin upon them. The baking of clay and the smelting of metals are gradually mastered, and art begins in the rude patterns which he scratches on his pots and weapons. Meanwhile the forces of Nature and the mysteries of life and death have been inspiring him with crude fancies which, handed on with infinite variations from father to son, have grown into a body of grotesque myths, clustering round a system of witchcraft and anti-witchcraft in which lies the germ of religion. The outlines of this anthropological prologue to history, illustrated by reference to the savage races of to-day and yesterday, could most assuredly be made fascinating to the boyish mind.

Then, in the teeming valleys of the great rivers of the East, enormous empires loom upon our view, in which myriads of men are held in servitude by a kingly or a priestly caste. They pile and hew great monuments, they invent hieroglyphs and letters, they war upon and devour each other from dynasty to dynasty. But meantime, in a little corner of mountainous country, with a deeply-indented coastline, an immigrant tribe has suddenly—in the course of a few centuries, that is to say—rushed through all the stages of barbarism, and stands, in some respects, on the very summit of civilisation. In sculpture and in one type of architecture it has reached the limit of conceivable perfection; it has laid the corner-stones of the world's poetry and philosophy. It has gained signal victories against overwhelming odds in a life-and-death struggle with one of the giant empires of Asia; and it has sent forth a young warrior, who has marched conquering from the Strymon to the Indus, and has built a new empire out of the fragments of those he has shattered. Am I wrong in calling the methods of teaching important which can present the glorious formance of Hellas in such a way as to leave a single boy under the impression that history is "dry"?

"But if you make a romance of history, you deprive it of its educative value!" With this objection I shall deal in another paper, after rapidly sketching, from my point of view, the remainder of the Adventures of Sindbad.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SINGAPORE.

SULTAN OF JOHORE'S PALACE ABLAZE.

A serious outbreak of fire, threatening at one time to destroy what is perhaps the finest residential building in Singapore, occurred in the early hours of the morning on September 16th, when new Tyersall, the local residence of his Highness the Sultan of Johore, was observed to burst into flames.

In spite of the efforts of the local fire brigade, both ball-room and billiard-room were a hopeless wreck before the sun was up. And, soon after, all that was left of the building were the cracking walls and piers, the red hot girders, and a smoking, steaming pile of wreckage below. Above, two great beams still stretched charred and trembling where the roof had once been. In the side corridors desolation reigned, the flames had eaten away the flooring leaving only twisted and blackened beams, whilst above the side ceilings threatened to fall at any moment.

With no wind blowing it was found possible to prevent the flames spreading to the main building but the fire had absolutely gutted the part affected. By ten o'clock the place was a mass of steaming, smoking ruins and all fear, of the fire catching the rest of the buildings, had gone. It was thought at one time it might be necessary to knock down one of the side walls which appeared to bulge dangerously, but eventually it was decided to allow it to stand.

It is difficult to estimate the extent of the damage. The ball-room fittings, which included four fine pictures and some beautiful tapestries were roughly estimated yesterday, to be worth dols. 26 000. Below there were billiard tables and other substantial articles of furniture, and the building itself was, of course, constructed of the finest materials.—"S. F. Press."

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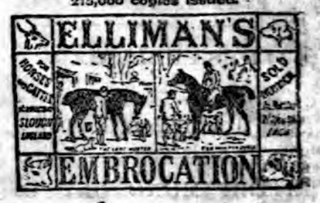

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NOTES FROM PARIS.

War in the Newspapers.

EVENTS IN MOROCCO.

THEATRICAL OUTLOOK.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

Columns of letterpress headed with big type, maps, photographs of generals, garnish the newspapers, and the common talk is of skirmishes, of affairs of outposts, of positions taken by assault, of hasty retreats, and the investment of cities, until you would begin to think that we were in the midst of war. But it is only war by theatrical representation; it is that manœuvres in the West and in the East. Whether this spirit of armies has got into the blood or not is not known; but it is curious to remark a certain renaissance of militarism. Doubtless Morocco has had something to do with it; it has galvanised the nation into unanimity and almost into bellicosity. One talks of punishing the Sultan if he does not behave, just as if the nation had recovered its old fighting temper. There is such a thing as Portsmouth and its treaty which has also had its effect. France is strong again from this moment—strong on land just as she is strong at sea with the help of England.

This controversy entitled "La Crise du Patriotisme," is a sign of the times. It has revealed the great breach that really exists between Jaures and his party and the rest of the nation. Its real meaning is that the Socialist leader has lost much, very much, of his influence. He is no longer the power, he once was to sway the Government. He alone cries out against any action in Morocco preferring to see France adopt a role of effacement. No policy could be more out of harmony with the public sentiment. It is his second great mistake: the first was his announced intention to go to Berlin to preach peace and no frontiers. He failed then, as he fails now to carry the greater number of his party with him.

People are struck with the feeling of disquietude that still prevails. It is reflected on the Bourse. The horizon is covered with clouds and the wisest heads profess to be unable to read the future. The actual situation in Morrocco gives cause for no great anxiety; it is elsewhere that trouble is looked for—with Morocco as the "motif." Anglo-German rivalry, according to some is likely to assume an acute and dangerous form, and, according to others, the Anglo-Japanese treaty is fraught with menace to this country. It is supposed that the conquerors will not have their head in Asia, and that Ueshin China and French interests therein will be the sufferers. Speculation is still rife as to the real meaning of the compact of Portsmouth. An authority in foreign politics remarked to me to-day: "You may take it that China has to pay the price. There is no doubt a secret stipulation between the two belligerents that China should provide a pecuniary 'quid pro quo' to Japan for the return of Mancnuria. It is not likely that Japan would be 'bete' enough to give it back for nothing, also, that under the head of prisoners' maintenance, Japan will receive a pretty considerable compensation from Russia. Otherwise the forfeiture of the indemnity is inexplicable

Morocco is still the home of mysteries. No one can say what the morrow will bring forth—literally the morrow—when the response of the Maghzen is expected to be known. Is it war or peace? It all depends on the attitude of the Sultan's advisers. Should they refuse to punish the Caid who imprisoned Bou Mzian, the Algerian subject, there will be trouble. An expeditionary force will cross the frontier and commence its march on Fez, and French warships will demonstrate before Tangier. Meanwhile, M. Saint-Rene Taillandier will move as fast as his caravan will allow him from the Sheerifian capital to the coast. The Government here is quite determined on prompt action. It feels that the time has arrived when Moulai Abd el Aziz should be taught a lesson. He is a very casual young man, the monarch of Morocco, according to a picture of him drawn with great skill by a French engineer, who spent some years at his court. What energy he has is entirely devoted to pleasure. All matters of government are left to the Ministers, whilst the Sultan negotiates obstacles on his bicycle.

On the general question of Morocco, Germany is showing her dalliance. We are continually being told that we are on the brink of a final adjustment and the adjustment is still, like the donkey's carrot a little beyond reach. Whilst Germany has certainly acted as a restraint upon the Sultan in the incident of Bou Mzian, she has, of course, done so with an object. It does not answer Teutonic purposes that France should have so excellent a reason for invading Morocco; on the other hand, French opinion is considerably nettled that the country should owe the release of the Algerian to German influence at Fez. Altogether the situation is not satisfactory. A certain disquietude prevails in high quarters. For the first time in history the garrisons withdrawn from the eastern frontier towns for the autumn manœuvres have been replaced by other troops. Discussions still take place in the newspapers on the subject of the preparedness of the country for war. It is pointed out that the month of September would be most disastrous period for France for an invasion. It is then that the troops are employed in manœuvres. In the event of mobilisation each man would have to hurry back to his regimental headquarters, because the formation of army corps in time of war differs essentially from that adopted at the manœuvres. They imagine the terrible confusion of 20,000 men hurriedly rejoining headquarters and traversing France in all directions! In Germany they manage things differently. The territorial system allow the regimental units to be grouped at manœuvres in very much the same manner as in time of mobilisation. Moreover no one could suppose that the Eastern neighbour is in danger of being attacked by this country.

The mere fact that these things are debated in the papers shows a realisation of the dangers of the situation. Even responsible financiers are to be found who will tell you that the dogs of war may be let loose at any moment. At the same time the far Eastern peace has not only brought comfort to the investor in Russian securities, but it has lifted an immeasurable load of responsibility from the shoulders of authority. The ally is now in a position to transfer her troops elsewhere. The opportunity for dealing a crushing blow seems to have gone by even if one takes no account of the Entente Cordiale. One effect of peace will certainly be a new Russian loan in Paris. Baron Hottingeer is now arranging it in St. Petersburg. It will doubtless be well covered here, especially if the banks receive a good commission for pushing it. The end of the war has come in the nick of time for Muscovite finance. The usual practice of borrowing to pay back can now be resorted to. The peasant holders of Russian stock, who have never been alarmed even by the worst incidents of the war, will, no doubt, be easily drawn into further investments.

The summer has gone, and the season halts upon the threshold of autumn. If you except May, the pleasantest month in all the year is September. There is still the lingering glory of the summertime in the green of the trees, just tinged with russet, and there are the movement and the anticipations incident to winter. The less last few day have made an immense difference in the social calendar; they have widened the breach with the hot weather. The streets have an air of preparation. As you pass the theatres you have the sensation that the dramatic sap is rising in the tree, that the summer sleep is past. The Champs Elysees still reverberates with the clatter of the summer bands from the summer haunts of song and dance, but they will soon subside, leaving the great highway of kings in solitude at night save for the passing cab and the pedestrian homeward bound. The music-halls within the town are opening one by one. The other day it was the Folies Bergere; now it is the Nouvean Cirque. That is sure sign that the summer has gone—earlier than its wont, perhaps, because it came earlier, scorching up the world and making painful the white faces of the houses in June and July.

The printed column that chronicles the doings of the theatre in the journals has become interesting: it has ceased to merely discover "stars" as the space and seaside—astronomical research that is not always as disinterested as it looks—and those iron columns in the street, denominated Morris, after their inventor, have become indispensable guides to your evening's entertainment. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is far from the myriad lights of this gay city, and so her threats has been let for six months to another management. The first play to be produced in a month's time is from the pen of the most successful lady novelist in France to-day. That is Mme. Daniel Lesueur, or, as her name in private life is, Mme. Henry Lapauze. Mme. Lesueur generally signs herself "Daniel Lesueur" without the prefix after the manner of George Sad and some other feminine writers of distinction. Recently she won the Vitet prize of the Academy for her fine novel, "Force du Passe," which, as you would suppose from the title, deals with a question of heredity.

Daniel Lesueur is not the only woman who writes and writes well for the Paris stage. Several of the successes of late years, more especially at the Vaudeville have been due to feminine pens. One of the plays to be produced this season at the popular Boulevard house is by Mme. Deile May, no stranger to the glories of the footlights. M. Porel, the well-known manager of the Vaudeville, and the ex-husband of Rejane, is one of the early birds of the theatrical season. He has just issued his programme to the subscribers of his theatre. It is a veritable album, containing portraits of authors and actors in a cover of delicate mauve, upon which appears a green wreath of laurel. The Vaudeville has always been distinguished for a certain vein of social comedy. It may be described as the Saint James' of the Boulevards, with the differences, of course, that belong to the French as oppose to the British atmosphere. The series for 1905-6 promises to be remarkably interesting. That charming and polished writer, M. Able Hermant, president of the literary society, "Les Gens des Lettres, has contributed an elegant and dramatic comedy, La Belle Madame Hebert; then M. Henry Batbille, known in London, at all events for his translation of Tolstoi's Resurrection, will present La Marche Nuptiale and M. Georges Feydeau La Bourgeon. M. Feydeau has already been identified with a prodigious success at the Vaudeville, and his new piece is said to be as full of gaminerie and gaiety as the earlier play. Other dramatic compositions that will figure sooner or later upon the bill are a play drawn from Balzac and entitled Cousine Bette, and an amusing three act comedy, appropriately named La Peril Jaune.

Two thousand Americans wander through the streets of Paris, having no boat to take them home. No doubt this city is an agreeable enough place to sojourn in, but when that sojourn is compulsory it is apt to have its inconveniences, as, for instance, a banking account that shows signs of exhaustion. I have met many enforced pilgrims, but they appear to bear their continued expatriation with philosophy. Some have recommenced a trip round Europe until such time as a berth is found from them on an ocean-going liner. These days of an atmospherically dull interlude before the winter concert of social activities, which invests Paris with so much charm for the stranger as well as for the regular inhabitant are occasionally enlivened by the arrival of Parisians returned from the villes d'eaux, and eurote for the chateaux, with its autumn pleasures of shooting and hunting. A host of purchases are necessary, and during these last few days the Rue de La Paix has recovered something of its wonted activity. Madame and her daughters traverse the familiar pavements with the air of being well content to find themselves if only for a few hours again within the walls of Paris. There is the country rob to essay and a new assortment of faminine trinkets to inspect. In the evening the music-halls attract; and they almost wear the air, though it is temporary and fictitious, of the reopening of the winter season.

There has been a momentary scare over the cholera which has come as near as Hamburg. But at the Ministry of the Interior and at the Pasteur Institute they continue to look calmly at the future. The sanitary service, it is told, is too well organized for the deadly microbe to make any headway here. It is undeniable, however, that Paris sanitation leave something to be desired. The old and condemned cesspool system exists side by side with modern methods of main drainage, and the law is not as severe as it might be in overhauling the internal arrangements of the houses. Probably the best precaution is to boil your water, which is the advice tendered gratis by the "Matin" and other journals. Parisians, as a matter of fact, are not much given to water drinking, at least in its undiluted state, and indeed the aspect of the Seine would appal the most hardened teetotaller. Yet with confidence amongst the experts, there is no reason why the mere laity should become disturbed.

A WOMAN'S DARING CRIME.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against a woman named Radha Kom Laxman, who was convicted by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, in July last, of administering a stupifying drug, namely dhatura, to facilitate the commission of thefts, and of theft in a dwelling house, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with having, on the 7th June last administered dhatura to the complainant Radhabai, and with theft of ornaments worth Rs. 725 from her house. The complainant was a well-to-do bangle-seller, who lived alone in Raviwar Peith. Her shop was on the ground floor and her sleeping room in the upper story of the house. She made the acquaintance of the accused about three years ago, when she visited probably on legal business a Vakil, who had since died. The relations between the two women then ceased until some fifteen days before the offence, when the accused, on the pretext of resting herself while on her way to hospital to see her son, who was ill, stayed for a short time every day in the complainant's house. Some two days before the offence, she brought the complainant some milk and pressed her to drink it, which she did at 9 a.m. On the evening of the 7th June, she again brought her some milk, which she said would do her good, as it had been offered to the God Balroba. The complainant was unwilling to drink, but on the accused pressing her, she drank it. Then the accused pleaded that darkness had fallen, and thus obtained leave to spend the night with the complainant. The two women went upstairs together, and as the complainant began to undress, she felt giddy, lay down, and remembered nothing until she woke up two days later at her nephew's house. On the morning of the 8th June, a neighbour noticed that the complainant although usually an early riser, had not left her room at 9 a.m. He went to the door of her shop and knocked several times, and then feeling rather anxious, sent for her nephew. The door leading upstairs was fastened from outside. She was found lying unconscious on the floor, picking her clothes, and waving her hands and muttering as if in delirium. A doctor was sent for, and he pronounced her to be suffering from dhatura poisoning. She recovered the next day, when she missed her ornaments, and a report was made to the police. On the accused being arrested, she produced some of the ornaments, which were identified. The jury found the accused guilty of both offences, for which she was sentenced to an aggregate term of seven years' imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

FUNDS FOR PHILANTHROPIC PURPOSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR, May I be permitted to draw the attention of Government to the great advisability there exist of enacting legislative measures for the more efficient protection of funds set apart by philanthropic or public-spirited men for the promotion of education, religion and other objects of public welfare. It so happens that bequests or endowments made by deceased persons for educational, religious or charitable purposes fall in the hands of individuals or committees of individuals, who are practically responsible to nobody. Having no fear of being called to account they succumb to the temptation of misusing, misapplying, or mismanaging the trusts in their charge. I believe the law courts take notice of bad or scandalous management, but the initiative must be taken by somebody, who must make out a "prima facie" case. It must be borne in mind that a person who takes these measures must in the first instance spend money from his own pockets, and run the risk of failure and consequently evils to himself either from mismanagement of the case or on technical grounds.—Yours, etc.

AN OBSERVER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th September, a letter was submitted from the Secretaries, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 31st March 1905, suggesting certain alterations in the Cotton Storage Godowns (Port Trust building No. 173) at Sassoon Dock with a view to minimise the danger of a fire spreading from one compartment to another of the building.

Submitted reports by the Deputy Engineer and the Traffic Manager dated 8th and 14th June 1905, respectively with estimate for Rs. 2,970, saying that in their opinion there would not be much danger of fire spreading from one compartment to another and that it does not seem worth while for the Trustees to incur the expenditure.

Submitted further letter from the Secretaries, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 6th July, 1905, in reply to Port Trust letter No. 3152, dated 17th June 1905 conveying the Engineer and Traffic Manager's opinions, saying that the Committee have again considered the matter and are of opinion that under the circumstances the centre wall of the godown only need be built up.

The Chairman explained that the cost of building the centre division wall of the godown and providing gutters on either side is estimated by the Engineer at Rs. 1,000 and that Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. and Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the present occupants, of the building who were referred to in the matter by the Traffic Manager, are of opinion that there is no necessity for the proposed alteration to the building but that they are prepared to pay the increased rental of Rs. 15 and Rs. 6 per mensem respectively to cover the cost of the alteration since the Fire Association insist on the necessity.

Resolution.—The expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned to the debit of the grant for Bunder Gentlemen Works, Item 37, Section II, of the Budget. The increased rents should be levied from 1st of the month following the date of the completion of the addition.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 13th July 1905, approving of the site selected by the Land and Railways Committee for the proposed additional block of quarters for the Dock Cranemen, &c.

Read letter from Deputy Engineer, dated 11th September, 1905, forwarding detailed estimates amounting to a total of Rs. 13,637, excluding Engineering charges, together with plan No. 6320—Of in 3 sheets for the new quarters for Cranemen and the Engineer's lascars to be built at the south side of the Elphinstone Bridge.

The block of quarters for single Cranemen will accommodate 40 men and the block for married men 12 men, 6 of whom are the Engineer's Office lascars.

Submitted further letter from the Deputy Engineer, dated 19th September 1905, reporting how the men will be distributed in the two new blocks and asking the rates of rent proposed to be charged.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 13,637, for two blocks of quarters are sanctioned and the work should be proceeded with to the debit of the grant under New Works, Ordinary (Item 1) Section I of the Capital account, Budget, 1905-06. A further report should be made on the question of the rents to be charged with reference to those fixed for accommodation in the Quarters at Elphinstone Bridge.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th Sept. 1905.	Total from 1st April to 15th Sept 1905.	For week ending 15th Sept. 1904.	Total from 1st April to 15th Sept. 1904.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	16	552	18	511
Do. ,, out of ,, ...	19	551	20	527
Do. transported	13	390	14	428
Do. attended to.....	...	22	1	25
Do. warped	2	27	1	9

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, have been received. Of the 38 candidates who were examined 26 were students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The Institute students obtained the following successes. In Ordinary Grade Cotton Spinning, 4 appeared and four passed, 1 in the first class and 3 in the second class. In the Ordinary Grade Cotton Weaving 2 appeared and 1 passed in the second class. In Electric Lighting and Power Ordinary Grade, 5 appeared and 2 passed in the second class. In Electric Lighting and Power Honors Grade one appeared without success. In Mechanical Engineering 13 appeared and 7 passed, five in the second class and two in the pass class.

The results work out at 70 per cent of successes for students trained in the Institute and 45 per cent for others. It is a matter of congratulation for the Indian Students that the percentage of successes is higher among the students trained in the Institute than it is amongst students in England in the same examinations, no concessions whatever being made in any way to meet the difficulties experienced by many in dealing with technical subjects in a foreign language. The following are the results as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus:—

Examination. No.	Candidates Name.	Subject of Examination.	Grade or Section.	Class.
22	Sitaram K Padhye....	Cotton & Linen Bleaching	Ordinary	2
7	Dosabhoy A Wadia ...	Cotton Spinning.	Do 1st yr	2
24	Govind L Joshi	do	Do do do	2
37	Oomer Sobani	do	Do do do	1
38	Mansonbandas P Gandhy	do	Do do do	2
7	Dosabhoy A Wadia ...	do	Do 2nd do	2
24	Govind L Joshi	do	Do do do	1
37	Oomer Sobani	do	Do do do	1
38	Mansonbandas P Gandhy	do	Do do do	2
33	Ardeshir D Kapadi ...	Cotton Weaving.	Do 1st yr	2
15	K Govinda Menon ...	Mechanical Engineering ...	Do 1st	P
16	M G Gopalkrishna Rao	do	Do do	P
27	Eduljee D Tamboowalla	do	Do do	P
12	Vasudeo S Padhye.....	do	Do pt II	2
15	K Govinda Menon	do	Do do	2
17	Sitaram N. Nadkarny	do	Do do	2
20	B Krishna Iyengar.....	do	Do do	2
21	M S Bam Rao	do	Do do	2
18	Biyah C Sen	Electric Lighting and Power ...	Ordinary..	2
19	Shoshagiri S Iyer.....	do	Do	2

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The competition for the "Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup" (cup value Rs. 100 presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockley) took place at Ghat Cooper, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, the winner turning up in Sergeant Major Champaan, G. I. P. Ry. Vols.—The cup must be won three times before it becomes the property of any member and this makes the second win for Sergt. Major Champaan. The competition for the "English Challenge Cup" (cup value Rs. 50 presented by Major T. M. English, Bo. Vol. Rifles) was to take place at Ghat Cooper yesterday. The following are the scores for the Lund and Blockley Cup:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Score 300 yards.	Score 700 yards.	Score 800 yards.	Total
Sergt. Major R W Chapman.....	G I P Ry Vol	27	28	32	87*
Lce Corporal C H Lillywhite	Do	26	32	29	87
Corporal A G Powell	Do	23	32	31	86
Or Sergeant E T Dracott	Do	21	26	32	79
Lie Corpal F E Otto..	Do	23	30	18	71
Or sgt Instr in Mky J H Downing	Bo Vol Rifles	2.	22	21	64
Vol C W Langdale...	G I P Ry Vol	10	7	20	37

* Holder of Cup and winner of Bo Rifle Club Silver Medal.

Extra Spoon Competitions were held in connection with the cup and were won as follows.

300 Yards

Sergt Major Chapman, 37 Points winner of Spoon

700 Yards.

Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, 32 Points, winner of Spoon.

800 Yards.

Sergt Major Champaan, 32 Points, winner of Spoon.

AGGREGATE.

Sergt Major Chapman, 87 Points, winner of Spoon.

The following from the "Philadelphia Inquirer," is a sample of what is being said by newspapers throughout the United States:—"On election night, when it was apparent that Mr. Roosevelt had won over Mr. Parker, the President sent out a message to the country. In it he declared that under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination. But conditions have changed. There are time in men's lives when the best resolutions must fall before the demands of the public. If the question were asked to-day, Who shall be the next President of the United States? the answer would invariably be Theodore Roosevelt; for by the side of Roosevelt all other names seem small indeed. It is the man who does things that the American people like to honour. May it not well be, therefore, that when another Presidential Convention is held the American people will insist that to turn from Roosevelt in spite of the latter's expressed determination not to serve again, would be a mistake?"

A LADY MOTORIST'S EXPERIENCES.

SIDELIGHTS ON CONTINENTAL TOURING.

"VERY few ladies drive on the Continent," said Mrs. Edward Manville, a well-known member of the Committee of the Ladies' Automobile Club, who has driven considerably over 3,000 miles, and who was the only lady taking part in the competitions for the Herkomer Cup, during which she had the satisfaction of beating many celebrated racing cracks, her 35-h. p. Daimler having in the speed race made the fastest time. "After the finish of the Herkomer contest the Daimler caravan, as our party in the five cars of that make were nicknamed, toured through Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France, and we never saw a lady at the wheel the whole time."

"The exception in your case must have caused considerable surprise.

"People were quite delighted; the spectacle of a woman driving seemed to please them immensely. Both in France and in Germany everyone was very nice, and we felt we were among friends and were welcome guests; and sometimes even when our staid touring cars were mistaken for racers, those in the rear were urged to go faster. But in Austria and Switzerland automobilists are not regarded with favour, and we had one or two disagreeable experiences. We traversed several passes, the Arlberg (6,000ft.) being the highest, but we did not find anywhere a road as sharply curved as the Kesselberg, the scene of the Herkomer hill-climbing competition, nor did I find any necessity to reverse, when driving up the passes, the lock on my car which allows the wheels to turn at a very acute angle, enabling me to negotiate even the worst corners. In fact, motor mountaineering appears to me no more nor less difficult than driving on the flat. Coming down was simple enough; the engine was shut off, the low speed put in, and one brake put on, and we ran easily to the bottom.

"During our 3 000 miles' trip," said Mrs. Manville, "we saw comparatively few cars. In fact, we met more on the short run from Folkestone to Dover than from Munich to Boulogne—a distance of 700 miles."

"How did the car run?"

"Splendidly. I had not the slightest mechanical troubles; punctures only spoilt my chances in the competition. My husband, too, was also unfortunate in this respect. He actually headed the list for a day and a half, then a puncture against which no car ever built can make adequate provision lost him any prospect of success."

You had, however, some consolation. Were you not first in the speed contest, defeating motorists from almost every country in Europe, amongst whom were many famous racers? And did not Britain's representatives secure first, second, third and fourth places in that competition and third, fourth, sixth and eleventh in the hill-climbing? And were you not a proud woman as you rushed down the Forstenriedar Park at the rate of seventy miles an hour amidst enthusiastic cheers?

Mrs. Manville smiled. I was, of course, delighted the car had done so well, but was in such a hurry to get back that I never knew until afterwards that the Princess of Saxe-Meinigen had wished me to be presented. I had this honour later on, and found her Serene Highness a most charming woman and an inveterate motorist. She stood in the rain of the cold wet day of the hill-climbing watching the proceedings with the greatest interest, and she sent me a message through Baron Schenck wishing me success. I cannot say how charming every one was to me. Princess Louis, who went in her husband's car in the reliability run, was most gracious, and Professor Herkomer was delighted at our having come so far to try and capture his Cup. We were rather annoyed though at the report that our caravan was an advertisement. We had entered entirely for love of sport and at our own expense. But apart from that, all my remembrances are of the pleasantest except perhaps driving for thirty miles at a time during the reliability run of 650 miles in thick clouds of dust, competitors insisting on passing, though there was a minimum speed. My reception at the end of the run I shall never forget. The National Anthem was played, everybody rose and cheered and cheered again, and the huge laurel wreath presented by the Bavarian Club had been made to fit the bonnet of the car. Prince Ratibor particularly requested me to be present at the dinner given in honour of the event, and although to be the only woman present at such a function required a great deal more courage than any racing, yet when there I enjoyed myself immensely. I shall always always look back with pleasure to that time in Bavaria and to the honour shown to me and to the flag."

"The flag?"

"'And ever upon the topmost heights' of the glass shield of my laurel-decorated car 'the banner "some few inches high of England flew,"' quoted Mrs. Manville.—"Westminster."

SANDSIDE FERRY DISASTER.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

A shocking accident marked the close on Saturday the 2nd of September of the holiday sojourn of a number of Oldham people in the neighbourhood of Sandside, a pleasant village on the banks of the estuary of the Rivers Bela and Kent, near Arnside at the head of Morecambe Bay. A party of sixteen people from Hollinwood, Oldham, had been staying at Mrs. Ormrod's Lower Foulshaw Farm, on Foulshaw Marshes, which face Sandside, and on Saturday at about noon they were preparing to return home from the farm. To reach Sandside Station from the marshes it is necessary to cross the channel by a ferry-boat which is controlled by John Pearson, the landlord of the Ship Inn, Sandside, a man of very considerable experience. On Saturday he was engaged for this purpose. Of the sixteen prospective passengers he decided to carry ten on the first journey and return for the remainder. The ferry-boat was an ordinary rowing-boat, 15ft. 8in. over all, with a 4ft. beam, a depth of about 18in. and three seats. The boatman waited until the head of the tidal wave of the Bela, which swept along with great force, backed by a stiff breeze, had passed before setting out with his passengers, and as they started they shouted good-bye to their friends on the shore. Polly Gower, a girl of sixteen, was in the stern, and on placing her hand on the boat's gunwale she was startled to find that the water was almost up to the top. She drew Pearson's attention to this, and he told her to sit still, as all would be right. Suddenly, however, the boat filled with water and turned over, the bow going into the air, and all the occupants were struggling in the water. Pearson tried to save those nearest to him, but only Samuel Littlewood, John Taylor, Polly Gower, and John Littlewood succeeded in clinging to the boat, the other six being drawn down by the tide, which was running at a very rapid rate. A boat was put off from Sandside by two youths, named Westbury and Taylor, who brought ashore the survivors and boatman all of whom were in an exhausted condition. They were attended to by the villagers, and a look-out was kept for the bodies of the victims. Those of the elder Littlewood and his wife were first recovered, and artificial respiration was tried but without avail. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Schofield Clroyd were next taken up, and that of Dora Gower was found later, but the sixth victim, Elsie Littlewood, had been recovered. Pearson said he was convinced that the boat was not struck by the tidal wave, as had been reported, which he considered was a statement damaging to his reputation for the care of people using the ferry.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	3	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	3	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	5	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	14	7	101
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,591	920,021	
same date last year	19	15	91

SIR PATRICK MANSON, K.C.M.G., physician to the Colonial Office in London, who is about to commence his series of lectures at Cooper College in San Francisco, has a word to say on the insanitary condition of American towns. "The large cities in America," so he declared at Chicago the other day, "are deplorably unhealthy. In London such conditions would not be allowed for a single day."

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

DELICIOUS HORLICK'S NUTRITIOUS
MALTED MILK
A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.
Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking.
It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.
INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 24, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

APART from his visits to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, and to other personal friends, King Edward's real holidays are confined to the few weeks he annually spends at Homburg or Marienbad, when he travels strictly incognito, and it is to be feared even this little relaxation is not as free from irksome duties as the ordinary individual's month or three weeks. The interest taken in the King is such that even when on holiday bent, the curiosity of inveterate sightseers cannot be stayed, as is evidenced by the fact that, even the lump of sugar he removed from his cup of afternoon tea on a recent visit found eager purchasers; while for the bands off his cigars absurd prices were obtained by the waiters or others who collected them for the purpose of sale to relic hunters.

The King of Greece, affectionately styled "Mr. the King" by his subjects, whose affection for birds of every description is such that he has had little holes made in the walls of his palace at Athens for the accommodation of hundred of sparrows which, in the winter, revel in their snug quarters that are warmed by hot pipes in the masonry, enjoys as much freedom as ever falls to a monarch on holiday bent, and whether stopping at Stresa, on the banks of fair Maggiore, or in the heart of Paris, he can absolutely rely on his incognito being respected by all with whom he comes in contact. When last year Prince George Mourousy and Prince and Princess Paul Mourousy of Roumania decided upon taking a real holiday, they hit upon a very happy project—namely, the study of English geography on the spot. Coming over to this country in the early autumn, the Royal party made London their centre for several weeks during which they studied the character and geographical features of the home counties by a series of motor excursions and afterwards made their way north in order to do likewise in the northern counties.

The King of Italy and his wife when on holiday bent also select the motor-car as their means of progression, and when at their castle of Racconigi, in Piedmont, enjoy experiences that do not frequently fall to the lot of royalty. Thus a few years ago the regal pair, one officer, and a chauffeur started off early one morning, and, in the neighbourhood of Ventimiglia light-heartedly crossed the frontier and invaded France. Their further progress, however, was speedily stopped for a space by the Customs official, who not recognising the august party, requested His Majesty to pay the duty on importation of the motor-car, a request that the Royal holiday-maker promptly but firmly refused to accede to. It is feared that the conversation became somewhat acrimonious at this stage, for the King's name and address were asked for but His Majesty, after giving the name of the officer accompanying him, put a stop to further argument by pointing out that the car was originally made in France and was consequently not liable in respect to duty, whereupon he was allowed to proceed and enjoy the picnic on the grass in the open air that followed. That no much time was wasted in sightseeing can be gathered from the fact that in the course of fourteen hours the Royal motorists on this occasion covered 218miles or an average of over fifteen miles an hour.

When Princess Aribert of Anhalt, the eldest daughter of Princess Christian, in 1900 made a pleasure tour in the United States and Canada, under the incognito of Countess of Munsterberg, and our own King's daughter, Princess Victoria, enjoyed several delightful weeks the same year at lovely Lucerne, under the very effective incognito of Miss Johnson, they doubtless saw everything worth seeing without having to have recourse to the top of an omnibus. But when in Coronation year Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Prince George of Greece, Governor of Crete, wished to view the Metropolitan decorations thoroughly, it was to the top of a 'bus that they resorted, on the ground that such was the only course to be adopted if you really want to see everything. It appears that their route was to the Bank, via the Strand and Fleet Street, from thence to the Marble Arch by way of Holborn Viaduct, and from the Arch by a third 'bus that let them down at Hyde Park Corner, from whence they walked back to Buckingham Palace by way of Constitution Hill.

Although a garden seat on an omnibus has its advantages as a place of observation it is doubtful whether an even better impression of the sights could not have been obtained by a more leisurely progression on foot. That the pedestrian is in the best position for observation is undoubtedly the opinion of the Prince and Princess of Waldenburg who started from Vienna, on May 22nd last year on a real Royal holiday that was to include a visit to each of the chief countries of the world. The Royal couple left Vienna with but one companion, a white mule, but while they themselves preferred to go "on tramp" and walk from town to town, they made allowance for the prejudices of their servants by sending them on from each halting place by train an arrangement that permitted of their preparing for their reception. A more ideal holiday from the regal point of view, as long as the weather was settled, it would be difficult to devise.

A pleasing feature of the splendid festivities held last week by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, in honour of the birth of their little daughter, was the catholic spirit—using the word in its widest sense—in which the invitations had been issued. Their Graces' four thousand guests, who, as the fancy took them, danced in the tilting-yard (converted into a great open-air ball-room), listened to the martial music of military bands, roamed through the beautiful state-rooms, all thrown freely open, or gazed in delighted admiration at the myriad fairy lamps which glowed many-coloured on the Castle wall, battlements, and towers, were literally of every class. Members of the house party, peers and peeresses, officers and deans, and Sussex county magnates, mingled freely with the farmers, artisans, and workmen who were their fellow guests; and for all alike the kind Duke and his young Duchess—charming in her white summer frock with flowing crimson sash and a string of great pearls round her neck—had a shake of the hand and a cheery word of welcome.

A great display of fireworks brought the festival to a close and next morning the Duke and Duchess left their Sussex home, where they have been since parliament adjourned, en route for Scotland. They are now staying with the Duchess's parents, Lord and Lady Herries, at Kinharvie, in the high moorland country near Dumfries, when you can hear the grouse crow from your bedroom window, and see the Brown top of Criffel turn first golden and then purple in the dying sunlight of the autumn evening. It has been the country of the Maxwells hereabouts for centuries, and Lord Herries, the present head of that famous house is Lord-Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, as he is also of the East Riding of Yorkshire, where he owns the fine estate of Everingham.

Society women are well-known for their devotion to dogs. The Duchess of Newcastle is noted for her Borzois the Countess of Aberdeen for her Skye terriers, Lady Kathleen Pilkington for her toy bulldogs, Lady Charles Beresford for her Pekinese spaniels, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville for her white collies and Lady Samuelson for her Japanese spaniels. But some smart women go in for far more out-of-the-way treasures. The Marchioness of Anglesey, the Dowager Countess of Cootenham, and her daughter Lady Mary Pepys, own marmosets, and take the little creatures with them wherever they go; the Countess of Warwick keeps a white elephant at Warwick Castle; the Ladies Estella and Dorothea Hope, sisters of the Marquis of Linlithgow, once had an otter which followed them about like a dog, and now they possess a tame hare which they have christened Mr. Juggins; the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan has or had, a tame python; and Lady Constance Richardson at one time owned a boa constrictor, Mrs. Holland, General Sir Leger's daughter, keeps chameleons; several Society women have imported meercats from the Cape; and weird, pets, such as snakes and pelicans, are possessed by the Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs. Roosevelt has always succeeded in subordinating her own personality to that of her husband, and she has never been in any sense a public woman. She avoids clubs, prominent identification with any movement, social display, or ostentation. Nevertheless, she is thoroughly well-informed, and is keenly interested in every question of the day. So far, however, she has indulged in a preference for watching history rather than for having a share in its making. As an administrator, Mrs. Roosevelt is superb. Her husband's career has made it necessary for her to conduct several homes at the same time, which she has done with masterly efficiency. Her financial ability, also quite distinguishes her from the usual run of women.

If there ever lived a man fortunate in his domestic relations, it is the United States President. Mrs. Roosevelt was a Miss Carow, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York, and granddaughter of General Tyler, of Norwich, Conn. Her girlhood was passed in New York, where she was for some time a pupil at Miss Comstock's school in West Fortieth Street. The Carows were in one of the foremost families in town. Mrs. Roosevelt held a similar position. There was a strong intimacy between them, Miss Carow in particular always having been a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt's sister.

MR. MARSHALL [illegible], the American entertainer, has been [illegible] on the other side into his confidence with regard to his friends, English and American, in England. About English stolidity and [illegible]. Wilder holds serious and surprising [illegible]. In a London restaurant where "absolute silence [illegible]" instead of the chatter, buzz, and laughter of a French or American restaurant," Mr. Wilder asked a waiter, "Does anyone ever laugh here?" "Yes, sir," replied the waiter, "Sometimes we get complaints, sir."

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA.

IN the September number of the Review of Reviews" Mr. Stead Writes:—After long deliberations the Tsar and his advisers have agreed that, after the lapse of centuries, the Russian people must be taken into consultation by their Sovereign. On Saturday, August 19th, the Manifesto appeared constituting a representative assembly for the whole of Russia—with the exception of Finland. The new body, which is not to be called by the old historic name the Zemski Sobor, but is officially entitled Govondarstvennaia Douma is to be elected at once, and is to hold its first meeting not later than January, 1906. Russians note with complacency that whereas the representative assembly in England is called a Parliament or Talking Shop, their new national assembly is called a Douma, or Thinking Place. A rose by any other name will smell as sweet, and whether it be called Douma or Sobor it matters not. The supremely important thing is that at long last the Russian nation is to be supplied with an articulate representative assembly which will owe its existence to the votes of the people and not to the nomination of the Administration. The fact that the Manifestio talks of preserving the fundamental basis of autocratic power has no significance. The Constitution of Japan safeguards the supreme authority of the Mikado even more emphatically, and democracies in England as well as in Russia have learned the lesson that the prerogative of the Sovereign in their last resource against the power of oligarchies.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DOUMA.

According to the Imperial Manifesto, the Russian nation is summoned to elect representatives to the Douma, or National Assembly, for the purposes of taking "a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws." It is defined as "a special consultative body, entrusted with the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures, and with the examination of the State Budget." In the provisions of the law constituting the Douma the function of the National Assembly are thus more particularly defined:—

33. The competence of the Douma shall extend to:
(a) All questions relating to new laws and the modification, amplification, and temporary suspension or repeal of existing laws and also to the making and altering of appointments to the staffs of the Ministries, and to the expenditure thereby involved.
(b) To the Departmental, Ministerial, and National Budgets, and also to other expenditure not provided for therein.
(c) To the financial report of the Comptroller of the Empire.
(d) To the expropriation of any portion of the revenue or property of the State.
(e) To the construction of railways by the State.
(f) To the organisation of stock companies, involving exceptions from existing legislation.
(g) To matters submitted to the Douma by Imperial decree.

N.B.—The Douma shall have jurisdiction in the matter of taxes in provinces where there are no Zemstvos, as well as in the raising of the rate of taxation above that provided by the Zemstvos and city councils.

34. The Douma shall have initiative in the matter of the repeal or modification of old and the adoption of new laws, but the Fundamental Laws of the Imperial Administration shall not be touched.

35. The Douma may call the attention of Ministers and Chiefs of Departments to infractions of existing laws.

The restriction imposed of not meddling with the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration was apparently suggested by the American veto upon all tampering with the Constitution. Any thirty members of the Douma may introduce a Bill, which the Minister concerned may approve, and if so he must take charge of it. But if the Minister or Chief of Department objects, his veto can only be overruled by a two-thirds majority. The Bill then goes to the Council of the Empire to be referred to the Tsar. If the Tsar agrees with the Bill the recalcitrant Minister or Chief of Department will be charged with the elaboration of a definitive draft.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DOUMA.

The Douma, so far as Russia proper is concerned—special regulations are to be made for Poland and the new Russian provinces in the East—will consist of twenty-eight members for towns, and 384 members for the country districts. The method of election is somewhat peculiar. In every province an electoral college will be constituted, whose duty it will be to chose its representatives in the Douma. The number of the members of these colleges varies. For towns, St. Petersburg and Moscow have 160 each, other towns 80. The number for the provincial electoral college is not stated in the English papers. The members of these colleges are chosen by three categories of electors. (1) Landowners; (2) Urban Electors and (3) Peasants. Landowners include mine owners and large manufacturers, and priests holding church land. The urban electors must own real estate of the minimum value of £150, be manufacturers or otherwise have a stake in the town. Each canton or commune will elect two delegates; the electors must belong to cantonal or agricultural corporations. No man under twenty-five can possess a vote. Duly qualified women can vote through their sons and fathers—a notable concession to women. (In this country no woman can vote for a Member of Parliament even through a male relative). It is a temporary and illogical provision and will speedily be amended so that women can register their own votes. No elector can have more than one vote in each electoral district. Voting both for the Collegians and by the Collegians for members of the Douma is to be by secret ballot, with the exception of the peasants, who, to judge from the summary, will vote openly.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

The relations of the Douma to the Council of the Empire are something analogous to the relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords—with a difference. Bills passed by the Douma must also pass the Council of the Empire. If the two bodies differ the dispute may be referred to a joint commission of an equal number of representatives of both bodies. Should the Commission fail to settle it "the issue shall be returned to the General Session of the Council of the Empire." If the Douma fails to deal as speedily as the Emperor desires with any specific question, the Emperor can give the Douma a time limit, and if it does not act within the limit the Council of the Empire can act alone. The members of the Counsellors of the Empire are appointed by the Emperor, with the exception of six Grand Dukes and the Ministers who sit ex-officio. It is not a numerous body, never exceeding 100 members. It is divided into three sections: (1) Legislative; (2) Civil and ecclesiastical administration; and (3) Finance. The Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm. It examines Ministerial projects of legislation and discusses the Budget. Many of its members are old fossils on shelves, but the new popular Assembly will inevitably lead to a reconstitution of the Council of the Empire.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Jubbulpore and Saugor and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is below normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are irregulary cyclonic in Berar, the Central and United Provinces while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch, Lower Sind and at Malegaon Poona, Aurangabad and Sholapur.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 7° to 14° in defect at Jhansi Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Amraoti and 5° to 10° in excess at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Masulipatam, Beliary, Cuddapah and Madras; minimum 9° to 7° in excess at Cuddapah and Agra, 5° in defect at Hoshangabad and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Only nine stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls registered being 2·07" at Jhansi and 1·33" at Hoshangabad.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up. A small residual depression still exists in the Central Provinces, where local scattered rain is likely. The abnormal chart indicates disturbed weather far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

In March last, Shat Ismaljee, a contractor, sued the Nizam's Government for a sum of Rs. 1,98,000 for balance of contracts alleged to be due to him. When the case was being heard plaintiff's counsel demanded the production of certain "memorials," or statements of the case, by the counsel in dispute. Objection to the production was raised on behalf of the Finance Minister, counsel for the defence. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and decided that the production of the "memorials" was very essential and ordered it to be produced. The defendants have now appealed against this decision in the Nizam's High Court and the Chief Justice, before whom the appeal was argued, has ruled that the Lower Court's decision was wrong, and has in consequence revoked the order and directed that the Judge of the Original Court should confidentially call for the "memorials" and files, examine them and decide whether the whole or any of them are confidential and then file them accordingly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Quirimba, 4937 tons, Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,872 tons, Captain J H Shariffs cleared yesterday for Red Sea ports and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 300 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons Captain E B Hirst will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons, Captain J G Bowman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th September, with a cargo of coal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Okara s	Bowman	Calcutta, Sept 14
	Assaye Transport...	Seymour	Southampton, Sept 6

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Flamingo s	Dunckley....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Sinclair, Shariffs for Jeddah, &c
" Querimba, Smith for Calcutta, &c
" Kapurthala, Hirst for Persian Gulf

The steamer Austria entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	From
25	Manora	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 21—SVs Burrosfield, Taunton, Ehrenfels, Lightning, Warora, Tarobe, Zilla and Alberto Treves,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay, on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 27th inst.
The Florio and Rubattino Company's ss Deo Balduino left Suez for Bombay on the 26th Sept.
The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 26th, evening, via Lamu and Mombassa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 28 1905.

1 Arms and equipment will be issued to members at Head-Quarters on and after 1st October, between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m.
2 Copies of the Annual Report 1904-05 have been received from the Press, and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.
3 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available on Sunday next the 1st proximo, for practice for the Transvaal Volunteers Shooting Match Competition.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 28 1905.

1 There will be a parade on Church Gate Sands on Tuesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 7 a m. Dress—Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

DIVINE SERVICE.

Thursday—Michaelmas Eve.
Holy Trinity Church.
6-30 p m.—Evensong and address
Hymns—223, 423 and 335.

Friday.
Feast of St Michael and all Angels.
8 a m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—350, 399 and 421.

HIGH COURT.—September 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Veljl Soonderji and Co vs Sarabcai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunkar K and G—Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

517-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Dhuncore vs Tulsidas Bhugwandas Little and Co
Commercial Cause.
381-05—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs M C Michailidi and Co and another B and N
Long Causes.
33 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
550-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Joshi Jagonath Dewji vs Parwatibai widow—Mulji and D
355 05—Matunhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V
375-8789—Fyaji D and P—Bhugwandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—Joan Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and K
369-05—Matunhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another
753 04—Nadirsha and T—For pauser Bhaibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For a decree for deficiency.
142-03—Madhewji and K—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Masubibi and others
For dismissal.
552-04—Mulla and M—Cumroodin Mahomed Ismail vs Valibhoy Cadurbhoy and Co—Shamsoo and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponent
112-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Dayabhai Harkisson.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Joculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Yulloo Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs G A Ellis—Er Pearson.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Lunchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkaran da Ramcoover vs Rampartap Bul Jeodas—Tyabji D and Co
425-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabibai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Bhaji Gomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-03—Capta and V—Thacker Vasanji Hirji vs Thacker Damodhar Malhoji and others—Payne and Co
729-03—Maganlal J and G Bambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Salcharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th August 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,07,983	3,31,830	2,631	5,32,243
I M R do ..	62,940	75,228	485	1,38,654
Total.....	2,70,922	3,06,858	3,116	6,70,896
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	1,70,561	4,14,929	3,783	5,89,232
I M R do ..	50,063	72,311	1,063	1,32,169
Total.....	2,20,624	4,87,213	4,834	7,21,721
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+37,421	— 99,373	— 1,155	— 57,029
I M R...	+ 3,877	+ 2,917	— 618	+ 6,18

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

PEEK FREAN & Co's PAT-A-CAKE BISCUITS

Prickly-Heat.

Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

will be found a Certain Cure.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For the use of infants FROM BIRTH upwards. All that is necessary in adapting it for children of different ages is to make slight variations in mixing.

MELLIN'S LACTO GLYCOSE

Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for temporary use where fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, or where for any reason milk falls under suspicion. For use, mix with warm water only. It forms a palatable food beverage for adults.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Samples and directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application.

BOMBAY: H. J. Rustomjee & Co. CALCUTTA: Mackenzie Lyall & Co. COCANADA: Hall, Wilson & Co. KURRACHEE: H. J. Rustomjee & Co. MADRAS: Oakes & Co., Ltd. RANGOON: Latham Black & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CEYLON: CARGILLS, LTD.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:
THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or fchronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 35 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORREEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES, Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares,
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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir E. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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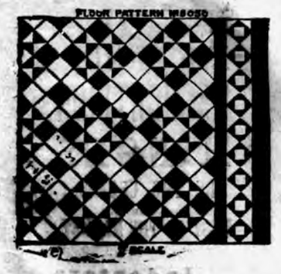

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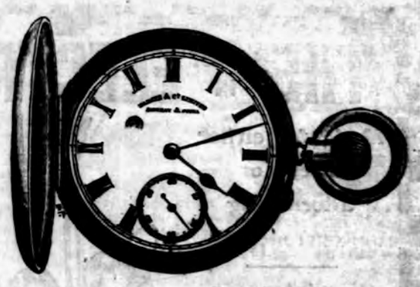

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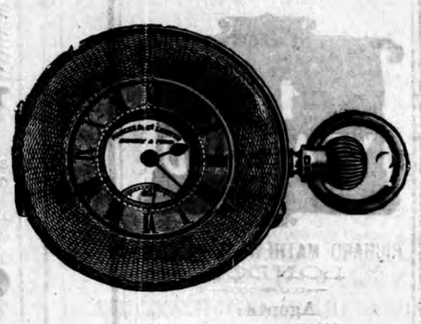

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